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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Cotton Act Controls Crop

De Valera Assumes New Rights

Roosevelt Smiles, Fish Worry

Dollfuss Makes Capital Pay

British Women Get Equality

Harvard Workers Do It All

SENATE approval was all that was needed to make the Bankhead Bill the most drastic act of regimentation in the history of farming. The measure is an iron hand behind the New Deal idea of recovery through restriction. It lets law prescribe the amount of cotton every planter may produce and levies prohibitive penalties on a surplus. The current American crop is set at 10,000,000 bales, allocated among the cotton states. Machinery in each state carries apportionment to every grower. Restrictive quotas began with wheat. Now they cover many commodities. Voluntary restriction failed; compulsion steps in. Senator Borah thunders that the plan is unconstitutional and will bring only disaster. Many persons who believe the fault lies in distribution, not in production, share his concern—They cannot believe that the less men produce the more they will have.

¶ The Irish Free State sees President Eamon de Valera have a foreign diplomat present credentials to him instead of to the Governor-General. His action in personally receiving the new American Minister, W. W. McDowell, is regarded by some as one more step in rejecting British allegiance and making the Free State a republic. It follows abolishing the oath of allegiance and relegation of the Governor-General to unimportance. But others see things differently—They regard de Valera's act as shocking in its bad taste.

¶ Germany reaches an agreement with Russia on financial and economic matters, but finds the trade outlook disappointing. In 1932 German goods sold to Russia amounted to 626,000,000 marks; 1934's expectation is 50,000,000. Political differences and the demand for the Russian market by nations which can extend long credits cut down Germany. Berlin needs markets and must borrow capital to buy raw material. It hopes for American loans—But with further defaults coming on commercial debts, how is Berlin to realize such hopes?

¶ President Roosevelt learns that the A. F. of L. objections to the new industrial pact are serious, yet he smiles. He feels the weight against the bill he approves for curbing the stock market, yet he is cheerful. A score of other great issues make his aids serious, yet he is lighthearted. He has a powerful stimulus the others lack—The yacht awaits him at Jacksonville and whopping Gulf Stream fish are biting the hook in two!

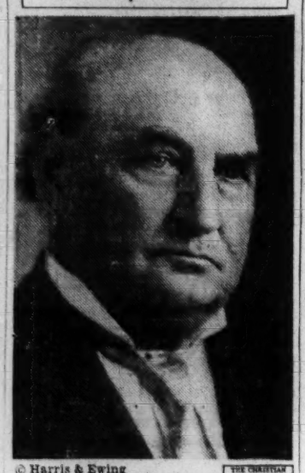
¶ Austria sees Chancellor Dollfuss bill Vienna capitalists with an expense of $10,000,000 for freeing them from Socialist domination. Cost of 100,000 men under arms for two months is to be collected as special income taxes during two years. Industrialists are ordered to find jobs for these Heimwehr men as heroes. They begin transfer from the uniform to plants amid blowing of trumpets and flying of flags—Austrians feel themselves being driven to blind devotion to church, state and army.

¶ Austria's people realize more fully the import of the new Constitution. Putting autocratic powers in the hands of a President who will have nominal advisers, the Constitution is seen as excluding the people from participation in their government. The recent concordat with the Vatican is written in. Church and clergy are to play an important rôle in the state. Explaining the autocratic method, it is expressly stated that the right to govern comes not from the people but from God—But some citizens assert their right to know the time and place of the divine commissioning of their dictators.

¶ Britain plans to open posts in the civil service equally to both sexes. The few exceptions must be publicly announced and explained. The Joint Civil Service Committee which makes the recommendation adopts the Royal Commission's plea that while segregation of the sexes be abandoned, the marriage bar against women be retained. But this bar is subject to discretionary powers in individual cases. One reason for this big feminine gain seems apparent—Women put more civility into civil service than men do.

¶ Harvard University finds that 40 per cent of its undergraduates, while holding textbooks in one hand, wish to use the other to keep the wolf from the door. Nearly 1200 students register with the campus employment bureau. Earnest young men will wash dishes, cook meals, dig gardens, run errands. Very earnest young men will repair automobiles, play the harp, wait on table, read aloud. Exceedingly earnest young men will let nothing stand between them and higher education—Undisguised and despite campus gibes, they will cheerfully act as chauffeurs on infants' horseless carriages.

Cramps Cotton



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John H. Bankhead
Senator From Alabama

Cotton Is Facing Its Final Stand As Free Product

Senate Expected to Pass Bill Limiting Output to 10,000,000 Bales

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27 — The most drastic act of agricultural regimentation in American history, the Bankhead cotton bill—passed by the House, accepted by the President, and denounced by Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho—came up for final action in the Senate today. Its enactment is regarded as certain.

The bill switches the new deal theory of "scarcity economics" in agriculture from a voluntary to a compulsory basis. In effect, it prescribes the amount of cotton which every cotton farmer in the country may produce, and levies a prohibitive excise tax on any cotton above that amount. It imposes the full rigor of planned economy upon America's biggest export crop.

It says that America shall produce a maximum of 10,000,000 bales of cotton this year, and allocates that amount of production among the states, for further subdivision among the counties, and right on down to individual farms. No colored tenant farmer in the Deep South is so inconspicuous that he will not feel the direct effect of the federal, state or county policeman's order as to the amount of cotton he may produce.

Points Way for Other Crops

In addition to its own major importance as the first swing from voluntary to compulsory action in carrying out the Administration's originally radical proposal of curtailment, the Bankhead cotton bill is significant in another direction. It points the way to a quota system for other crops. Already Senators are clamoring that other products be put under the same rigid governmental control which now faces cotton.

Old Uncle Rastus, down South, it appears, may turn from cotton to growing peanuts. Naturally, the peanut producers want to be protected by a quota for their crop, too. If not peanuts, Uncle Rastus may turn to corn. A quota on corn is discussed.

Observers who remember that last year's voluntary quota system was originally designed only for wheat, but has since been extended to cover almost all agriculture commodities, expect to see a like movement for extension in the new compulsory phase of the same movement.

Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, approved the compulsory cotton control plan only with extreme reluctance, and only after a test of sentiment showed the South apparently overwhelmingly in favor of the plan. The Administration has been extremely dubious over the scheme, but has finally accepted it, and its leaders have backed it in the Senate against the vigorous pounding of Senator Borah and Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D.) of North Carolina.

For Drastic Supervision

The Bankhead bill fixes the total amount of cotton which farmers can sell this year, and places prohibitive taxes on ginning above that amount. Growers will be given certificates based on their previous production, which will fix the total of cotton they may gin this year. The program calls for the widest system of supervision by constituted authority since the prohibition law; but it is the hope of Congress that local farmers will police their own districts and prevent "bootleg" cotton.

The voluntary system of cotton restriction last year is now admitted to have been unsuccessful in reducing the crop to the amount desired.

Although the acreage was reduced, the total crop increased. This was because more intensive cultivation was practiced on the acreage remaining.

Now the scheme is to tax overproduction direct. Under the theory of what might be called "scarcity economics," prices are boosted by taking surplus off the market, and the benefits distributed to farm producers in higher prices.

The drastic nature of the bill is somewhat modified by its experimental nature. If two-thirds of the cotton growers favor continuation of the plan next year, Mr. Wallace is directed to determine the maximum crop for that year and make a new maximum allocation.

As originally drafted the bill provided for an excise tax of 50 per cent of its market value on all cotton ginned in excess of the allocations, but an amendment introduced by Senator John H. Bankhead (D.) of Alabama, author of the bill, was adopted today raising this to 75 per cent.

Maximum Tax Of $20 Is Asked By Tax Payers

2000 Storm State House With Program Demanded of Legislators

Conduct Is Orderly

Seek 5 P. C. Mortgage Rate, Two-Year Mayoral Term and Rejection of Housing Bill

More than 2000 Boston taxpayers marched to the State House today and remained in a great passive throng while their leaders, Mrs. Hannah Connors and Councilor Francis Kelley submitted a program of drastic demand to Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the House of Representatives, and Maj.-Gen. Erland F. Fish, president of the Senate.

This great turnout of tax payers that blanketed the State House grounds and extended across Beacon Street on to the Common was quiet and orderly. They carried placards and banners calling for reduction in mortgage rates and taxes.

There was something ominous in the silence of the crowd, a silence that was strangely at odds with the radical nature of the demands that were being read in the office of General Fish and Mr. Saltonstall.

Both the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate declined to address the crowd from the balcony of the State House, but loudspeakers were set up to enable the speakers to make their own addresses.

Seeks Wide Reforms

The demand encompassed far-reaching reform in the administration of the Boston city government. This demonstration was timed to affect possible legislative action affecting the city of Boston, for Mayor Mansfield at the present has a full legislative program before the Legislature.

Mr. Kelley presented taxpayers' demands as follows:

1. That the bill now pending in the Legislature for a maximum tax rate of $20 be passed.
2. That the so-called housing bill be rejected.
3. That we as taxpayers pledged full coöperation to President Roosevelt's program and we approve genuine slum clearance, but we strongly object to the method adopted in research slum projects which have enabled real estate speculators to obtain large profits at the expense of the taxpayers.
4. A 5 per cent rate of mortgage interest.
5. Enactment of a system of contributory unemployment insurance.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Federal Aid System Gives Students Help In 948 Institutions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27—The federal relief administration is helping students in 948 colleges and universities to pay for their education this semester.

Latest figures available at headquarters here show 52,327 students enrolled in part time jobs that are paying an average of $15 a month.

A number of institutions have filled their quotas with 10 per cent of their enrollment receiving FERA pay, but others have not applied. Ohio State with 993 students and New York University with 1329 are among those with the largest group of students receiving federal aid.

To be eligible for government aid, a student must attend a non-profit-making institution, must carry at least three-fourths of the normal program of courses; must certify that his attendance at college would be impossible without this aid, must be of good character and must possess ability to do high-grade scholastic work. Not more than 75 per cent of the funds allotted to any institution can be paid to students who were regularly enrolled in some college last semester.

The funds cover a wide range of jobs customarily done in college by students who are working their way through, including clerical, library and research work, repairs on buildings and grounds and service in dormitories and dining halls. Regular class instruction is excluded and construction projects for institutions not under public control must be carried on at near-by public property. The jobs made are in addition to those regularly furnished by the college. Pay is at the rate of 30 cents an hour.

Secession Report Filed By Western Australia

PERTH, W. Aust., March 27 (AP)—Premier Philip Collier's special committee completed its report yesterday on the efforts of Western Australia to secede from the Federal Government, and it will be turned over at once to King George, the House of Lords and the House of Commons in London.

Before the British Empire takes action, however, it is expected that the federal authorities will consider fully the case of secession brought about by the recent state referendum when West Australian voters, by a ratio of two to one, favored breaking away from the Commonwealth because of the Federal Government's trade protection policy.

Defenders of Motor Peace

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Acme P. & A.

Dr. Leo Wolman (Left) Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson
Dr. Wolman Has Been Named on the Detroit Mediation Board. The NRA Chief Promoted Settlement.

Roosevelt Names Mediatory Board For Motor Pact

Labor Unions Disturbed by Interpretation of Joint Bargaining

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27 — As President Roosevelt today set the machinery in motion for his sensational experiment in industrial-labor relationships, the American Federation of Labor began to have some very definite qualms about the automobile strike settlement which Mr. William Green, federation president, was so ready to indorse as "fair" to both sides.

Officials of the labor organization discovered to their surprise that Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and President Roosevelt apparently held quite a different opinion than they did as to the meaning of the most important single feature in the settlement. That feature is the formula for proportional representation in collective bargaining.

Today the President, through General Johnson, gave out the following names for the three-man mediation board:

For Industry, Mr. Nicholas Kelley of Chrysler Motor Company; for Labor, Mr. Richard L. Byrd of Pontiac, Mich., and for the Government, Dr. Leo Wolman.

Dr. Wolman's appointment came as a surprise. It was known that General Johnson would have liked to have named his son, Lieut. Kilbourne Johnston, but was dissuaded on the ground that he was too young. The fact that Dr. Wolman is now serving as chairman of the NRA's Advisory Board was originally assumed to have eliminated his name from the list of possible appointees to the highly important position.

Although no official interpretation has yet been made, it is widely understood that the President and the NRA chief envisage a collective bargaining committee in each factory, the membership of which will be apportioned among the different labor groups in that factory. Thus, if there were 1000 employees, of which 600 belonged to an A. F. of L. union, 200 to a company union and 200 to no union, the committee would consist of six A. F. of L., two company union men and two independent representatives.

Such an arrangement seems to the average individual eminently

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Things Present

A farm wife speaks out, urging agricultural relief in the form of "cost plus 10 per cent, with no bonus and no acreage cut." Study her plea, on the Editorial Page.

The editor of the Progress in Education Page devotes part of his page today to "Teaching Money Management," a plan by which school children can learn wise spending.

The new leisure is providing an opportunity for workers to find homes away from the densely settled cities, homes with garden plots and orchards—and costing only $3000 complete! Read about the "subsistence farms," on the Home Building and Gardening Page.

If the Japanese haiku is a stranger to you now, it will be a delightful friend after you read the article on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Tomorrow's Weekly Magazine Section will bring an interesting article on the streamlining of trains. Alongside will be found a thought-provoking discussion of applying the fundamentals of streamlining to thought—freeing it from the obstructions of jealousy and pride, especially in international relations. Look, also, for "Treaty Revision—the Just Way," by Gilbert Murray.

Tomorrow's installment of the "Etiquette in Daily Living" series handles the subject of Courtesy in the Home. Women's page.

Literary Pirates Embroil Affairs In Latin America

Many Newspapers Justify Practice on Ground of Educational Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—La Propiedad Intelectual—Intellectual Property—is a subject which has aroused much controversy in this and several other South American countries. In Chile, indeed, there have been ambassadorial protests on the grounds of alleged "intellectual piracy."

To all intents and purposes there is no international copyright recognized in this and many neighboring countries. The inevitable result is that any literary work promising profits for publishers can be translated into the Spanish language and launched on the local market at purely typographical cost. In many cases the publishers are able to avoid translation charges by availing themselves of work performed in Spain.

From an American journalistic standpoint, this is absolute literary piracy. Yet, in South America, the majority of the newspapers, many of acknowledged standing, continue to justify it. Their contention is that this is a new continent and that there should be no legislation curtailing the cheapest possible access to all educational facilities of a literary or artistic character.

Offenders Among Press

The newspapers, of course, are biased. Some of the most prominent are the worst offenders. The application of any effective international copyright law would deprive them of the free and unbridled use of articles and dispatches for which foreign papers have paid hundreds and perhaps thousands of dollars. The bulky Sunday editions of Chile's metropolitan press, for instance, contain scores of contributions from the pens of some of the most famous international writers who, both professionally and financially, are totally unaware of the local position.

Spanish authors, translators and publishers have been the principal sufferers and it is in their behalf that the Spanish Government has made numerous informal protests to the South American countries concerned. No sooner is a Spanish book written and published than it is copied and sold in all parts of the Spanish language continent. Spanish translations of other foreign works are treated likewise.

Literary World Divided

The Chilean literary world is divided on the subject. Leading writers are to be found on both sides, but it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the majority, backed up by the press, are indifferent to foreign protests. One well-known daily—it is not advisable to give names in this controversy—says that a compromise is possible on the basis of a reciprocity agreement, forgetting that, paradoxically, such a reciprocal agreement would be a very one-sided affair.

Another newspaper justifies the purloining in the interests of the national publishing industry. Many publishing firms, it declares, would be put out of business if there were restrictions on the translating and printing of foreign works. The standard argument, however, which apparently is supported by the Government, is that the cause of literary education would suffer.

Chile has an internal copyright law, protecting the intellectual property of all classes of artists. It is rigorously enforced.

Roses, Roses, Everywhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—As is its custom every year, the Birmingham Park Board recently gave away 20,000 rose cuttings to first come, first served.

Britain Faces Radical Shift In Relief Bill

Recognizes That Aid for Unemployed Is No Longer Local Problem

Labor Is Opposed

Classification of 'Paupers' Is Phase of Bill That Brings the Most Discussion

By Godfrey Lias
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The House of Commons is busy wrestling with the Government's new unemployment relief bill. This measure has already passed two readings and is now being considered "in committee." In other words, it is at its most critical stage, for it is in committee that opponents pull parliamentary bills to pieces and the Government makes its main concessions.

In the case of this particular bill, there are going to have to be a good many concessions if the Government is to please—not, of course, the Labor Party which will fight the measure to the bitter end—but its own supporters, especially those who sit for industrial constituencies. Already a number of Conservatives have gone into the voting lobbies against the Government on the ground that the relief offered is inadequate.

The main feature of the bill is to divide the unemployed into three classes—the insured, those whose insurance has lapsed and who are given "relief" instead and those regarded as unemployable and who are assisted as "paupers."

Marks Changing Era

Under the bill young insured workers and all workers in category two may be excluded from receiving relief if they refuse to attend instructional courses.

The administration both of insurance payments and of relief or "transitional" payments is in future to be in the hands of national committees—known respectively as the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee and the Unemployment Assistance Board.

This last feature is a first step in what is little short of a revolution in the social structure of England. For centuries unemployment relief has been in the hands of the local authorities.

Old statutes of the time of Queen Elizabeth in the sixteenth century, and even earlier, provided that if,

(Continued on Page 9, Column 1)

President Vetoes Increased Amounts For War Veterans

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt today vetoed the independent offices appropriation bill because it carried increased allowances for war veterans and government workers exceeding his budget by $228,000,000.

"I am compelled to take note of the fact," he said in a message to Congress, "that in creating this excess the Congress has failed at the same time to provide a similar sum by additional taxation.

"Moreover, to the extent that the amount of money appropriated by the Congress is in excess of my budget estimates, and in the absence of provision for additional revenues, there must be a decrease in the funds available for essential relief work."

"My disapproval of this bill," said the President in conclusion, "is not based solely upon the consideration of dollars and cents. There is a deeper consideration.

"You and I are concerned with the principles herein enunciated. I trust that the Congress will continue to coöperate with me in our common effort to restore general prosperity and relieve distress."

The President spoke firmly about the increases voted by Congress for veterans, repeating his stand for the principles outlined to the American Legion convention in Chicago last year.

'Needs' Basis Sought For Wheat Exports

LONDON, March 27 (AP)—Closer adjustment of wheat exports to needs takes precedence over the minimum price scheme as a practical measure to boost world wheat prices in an experts' report completed today for submission to the International Wheat Conference at Rome, April 5.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Andrew Cairns of Canada, the committee put final touches on a 5000-word report which will serve as the main informative document for the Rome parley.

The two principal ways to be considered by the delegates to strengthen the wheat pact of last August and bring wheat farmers a fair return are:

1. Strict policing of a minimum price scheme.
2. A more elastic system of regulating the physical movement itself.

The experts' report will indicate that close adjustment of exports under the latter scheme would be less obnoxious to wheat trade and easier to enforce, it was learned.

Naval Bill Signed, But President Says No New Ships Yet

Vinson Act Provides No Money for Building, Funds Up to Future Congresses, Roosevelt Says

Larger Navy Held Unlikely Before 1935, When Next World Navy Conclave Is Held

New Navy Act Indicates Mainly Approval by Congress of Idea of Building Up Navy to Full Treaty Strength

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27—President Roosevelt today informed American and world opinion, as he signed the Vinson bill, that the measure "is not a law for construction of a single additional United States warship."

On top of this sensational self-limiting implication he expressed the hope that the 1935 naval conference will be held, and will extend "all existing limitations and agree to further reductions." By "all existing limitations," he plainly meant the present 10-10-7 ratio with Japan. This apparently is the quid pro quo for keeping the Vinson fleet a paper one.

Whether American ships are built, the President says, depends on the action "of future Congresses." He significantly rules out the present Congress. That postpones big American naval building over into 1935. And President Roosevelt concludes his statement by saying: "It is my personal hope that the naval conference to be held in 1935 will extend all existing limitations and agree to further reductions."

If, therefore, a big navy authorized under the Vinson bill is not to be begun with money from the present Congress, it would hardly seem appropriate to begin it in 1935—either during or just before this critical naval conference. Pressure to refrain from building—except perhaps as a diplomatic lever—may be assumed to be greater in 1935 than it is today.

President's Assurance

These sweeping implied pledges of continued American moderation in naval armament came in a special statement by the President as he signed the Vinson measure. He seeks to reassure the large sections of national opinion which had been aroused and alarmed by the big navy proposal which went so swimmingly through both houses of Congress.

That bill, in the President's words, "is solely a statement by the Congress that it approves the building of our navy up to and not beyond" treaty strength. In his view, passage to the measure is simply a sort of re-ratification of the Washington and London treaties, a reaffirmation of national policy rather than a laying-down of ships.

"The bill," he says, "appropriates no money for such construction, and the word 'authorization' is, therefore, merely a statement of the policy of the present Congress. Whether it will be carried out depends on the action of future Congresses."

In scarcely 200 words, therefore, the President issues the most important national defense statement made during the present Administration.

Its world effects are expected to be great, particularly in the Pacific area. American policy is twofold:

(1) To insist on the right of having a treaty navy, but not necessarily to build and certainly not to build before another year.

(2) To work toward extension of all existing limitations and further reductions.

Navy Men Concerned

President Roosevelt's stand apparently against present building comes as somewhat of a shock to the Navy Department. Admiral William T. Standley, chief of naval operations, told members of the House Naval Affairs Committee that the navy intended to ask for money to take care of about 25 vessels during the coming fiscal year. Whether the demand will now be made is not yet announced.

But the matter appears to be in the hands of the President, who controls his executive departments, and unless action is started independently in Congress, it would seem that the big American navy will not materialize immediately.

The Navy Department's program for building under the Vinson bill was worked out to produce a full treaty navy within five years. It called for 25 vessels in 1935, 22 in 1936, 19 in 1937, 21 in 1938, and eight in 1940. The average cost was to be about $65,000,000 a year, in addition to the $150,000,000 public works navy program, already under way.

But now these intentions must be prefaced by a large question mark.

Buy Power Plant Of the Boston 'El,' Long Urges State

Present Rates Made High by Inflating Values, He Charges

Promotion of public-owned and operated electric plants throughout Massachusetts through the acquisition by the public of the Boston Elevated generating plants was advocated today by Mr. Richard H. Long, chairman of the Framingham committee on utilities rates and former candidate for Governor.

Speaking over WNAC, Mr. Long attacked the legislative committee on power and light that has so far reported unfavorably every bill hostile to the interests of the utility companies.

Mr. Long's plan, indorsed by the more than 100 committees that have sprung up from as many municipalities demanding lower utility rates, would provide for the transmitting of electric power from these plants to all parts of the State that would like to coöperate.

The second factor in his scheme involves the passage of a bill this session that would permit cities and towns to establish plants without purchasing any existing property or plant. If this bill goes through, he said, money for this plan could be obtained from the Public Works Administration in Washington.

Law Blocks Progress

"The existing law concerning the establishment of municipal gas and electric plants is a fraud," Mr. Long alleged. "Utility attorneys boast that towns cannot do now what Holyoke, Taunton, Braintree, Belmont, Hudson and many others accomplished in establishing plants before the present utility laws destroying home rule were enacted.

"There is another reason for changing the present foolish and fraudulent laws. Under these existing laws no money can be secured from the Public Works Administration at Washington because no city or town could qualify and apply for money to establish a public plant, as the time to carry out all the performance required would extend over a number of years."

Plant Value Held Inflated

Mr. Long reviewed the various bills which advocate reform, all aimed at the reduction of rates to householders. The Edison Company in Boston was principally under fire. This company, Mr. Long alleged, has an inflated plant value of about four times its real value, as compared with the municipal plant at Braintree. Its kilowatt hour price of electricity is 25 times its original cost, he declared.

Mr. Long then said that if the Legislature continues to favor the utilities, the public may resort to such direct action as an initiative vote and reprisals at the polls in the coming elections.

The State was depicted as mobilized against the utility companies as never before, and determined to get favorable legislative action if it is necessary to enact a complete turnover of the legislative personnel.

"As representing the Framingham committee, my particular interest is in Framingham," Mr. Long said. "The town and its citizens are paying the Edison Company excessive rates for electricity by an amount of nearly $300,000 a year. A saving of this amount would retire all Framingham's outstanding debts of every kind in a few years. The benefits of fair rates would in the same way apply to every city and town in Massachusetts that now has not a municipal plant."

Less Cotton in South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—South Carolina has reduced its cotton acreage 48 per cent since 1914, dropping to eighth place among the nine cotton-growing states, the State Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries has reported. In 1914 the State had 2,617,000 acres under cotton production, while last year it had only 1,353,000.

Spain Acts to Enforce Law and Order Demand

MADRID, March 27 (AP)—Strictest measures against robberies, strike disturbances and other disorders endangering the lives of innocent citizens have been planned by the Cabinet, it was announced today.

The nature of the measures, which followed bombings resulting in at least four fatalities last night, was not revealed, but it was reported in high official circles that the extreme penalty had been established as a means of coping with those responsible for bombings in several parts of Spain.

Congress Sets Speed Record In Clearing Up Legislation For Roosevelt's Florida Trip

President Does Some Fast Work of His Own in Signing and Vetoing Bills—Rejects Measures Cutting Deep Into Budget Economy

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27—The wheels of government reached a new all-high speed today in the last-minute decisions preceding President Roosevelt's gleeful departure for his fishing trip off the Florida coast. While Congress itself was conducting important hearings on fundamental bills, debating and passing some of the most sweeping legislation to date, the President:

1. Signed the Vinson Bill, after writing a terse and weighty explanatory statement of far-reaching importance in the difficult world armament and naval situation.

2. Vetoed the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, because its concessions to veterans and government employees play too much havoc with the budget—and sent a full explanation of his actions to Congress.

3. Completed formation of the automobile industry's powerful labor disputes board, on whose shoulders continued peace and justice in that leading industry depend.

4. Conferred with leaders on the tense and still unsettled railroad labor situation.

5. Studied final plans for re-opening bids for private air-mail flying—the most important step in this crisis since cntracts were canceled early in February.

6. Filled in a score of other odds and ends in a President's official duties—including dutiful clearing out of all his unanswered mail up until last night!

7. Chatted merrily with the press about everything and sundry, including Dr. William A. Wirt's "brain trust" charges—(off the record)—and told them he was going to Florida purely for their sakes.

8. Caught the train.

* * *

Stock Market Situation: Senator Carter Glass, the doughty Virginian, today reappeared in the Senate's banking committee and put himself in the forefront of those urging strict regulation of the stock exchange. He aligned himself thereby with President Roosevelt, who, in a letter to committee chairmen last night, urged them to pass a bill "with teeth in it." Meanwhile Mr. Richard F. Whitney, governor of the New York Stock Exchange, made a final appearance before the committee, declared the proposed bill was opposed by every stock exchange in the country, that its terms would prevent the return of prosperity, and presented a long list of amendments.

President Roosevelt had foreseen presentation of these amendments in a stiff letter to committees which called attention to a "highly organized drive" against the legislation in the form of letters and telegrams "bearing all the earmarks of origin at some common source."

President Roosevelt and Mr. Whitney (whom he calls 'Dick" and frequently sees at the White House) were in head-on conflict. The President wrote that the nation knew that unregulated speculation in securities and in commodities was "one of the most important contributing factors in the artificial and unwarranted boom which had so much to do with the terrible conditions of the years following 1929."

Mr. Whitney retorted, a few hours later, that the 1929 panic was a result of the depression. He agreed, however, that "great speculative excesses are an economic evil and that they can and should be prevented."

President Roosevelt's minimum demands for prevention were:

1, high margin requirements; 2, government supervision. But Mr. Whitney sought to:

Leave out any specific minimum margin requirement; reduce and relax the amount of government supervision proposed.

Senator Glass leaped into action at Mr. Whitney's proposal to leave margin requirements entirely up to the Federal Reserve System, which he helped establish.

"They know nothing about the stock market," the Senator declared. He thrust, with all his old vehemence, at many of the Whitney amendments. Afterward, outside the committee room, he declared his intention of proposing a flat 5 per cent tax on all stock market transactions, which, he said, would put an effective end to speculation.

* * *

Air Mail: Postal officials conferred with the President this afternoon in apparent preparation to call for bids turning the mails back to private lines on a tentative basis. The decision marks inability to get adequate legislation through Congress with sufficient speed. By what legal twist the Administration avoids the five-year disability on annulled bidders remains undisclosed. But it is expected that the army will speedily ground its mail planes, and that with reasonable speed a new national network will be woven. When all is done, it is expected that the great majority of former carriers, with some corporate reorganization and under new contracts, will be flying the mails.

'Everybody Works but Father'

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Socialist Defeat In Austria Costs Capital $10,000,000

Dollfuss Announces Income Tax for Two Years With Jobs Order

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, March 27—Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss this morning presented Vienna capitalists with a bill for his services in freeing them from the domination of the Socialists, and it turned out to be quite formidable—namely, 62,000,000 Austrian schillings, or a little over $10,000,000. They are to pay that in the form of a special income tax varying from a half of 1 per cent to 6 per cent and lasting two years. It is called a security tax and is to cover the cost of keeping about 100,000 men under arms during February and much of March.

But this is only a part of the bill, for when the Heimwehr soldiers are demobilized they are to be given employment. These men are considered heroes and defenders of capitalism, and now that they have finished their task of destroying Marxism they are not to be left penniless and unemployed on the streets. So a peremptory order has gone out from the Government that industrial and commercial concerns are to find or create work for them.

Systematic

This demand is to be put into effect in a thorough and systematic manner, and any company which dares to refuse employment to Heimwehr men will find itself in a very uncomfortable situation.

These boys are being demobilized amid much pomp and made to feel the state counts on them and will care for them.

Suppression of Socialism here was accompanied by an outburst of militarism. Not since the close of the war have so many flags been flown or so many trumpets blown as during the last few days, while extensive public references to the heroic days of the old Empire tend to revive the spirit of blind devotion to church, state and army.

Austria, under the new Constitution, is to be a state in which church and clergy are to play a dominant rôle. A concordat recently concluded with the Vatican is to be given a fundamental place in the Constitution, which may be tentatively and partially put into effect next week.

One-Man Control

Further details regarding the Constitution appearing today in the Government organ Reichpost lead observers here to conclude that Austria will be placed under a more rigid one-man control than during most of the reign of Franz Joseph.

Provinces are to retain some of their autonomy and will have a sort of local government but based on an authoritative corporative principle. City and village governments are to be of the same kind.

Centralized as all this machinery is, it can be scrapped at any time and the President may take all law-making power into his own hands.

Those who have scrutinized the Constitution declare the President will have far more authority than the absolutist King of Yugoslavia.

Social control will be largely lacking because all discussions in the advisory council will be secret.

The opinion is expressed in certain quarters here that such a system can be managed only by a strong individual and that the Constitution becomes a mere cloak for the real power behind it—the army. The question Vienna is pondering today is who the President is to be—Chancellor Dollfuss; Maj. Emil Fey, Minister of Public Safety; Prince Ernst Ruediger von Starhemberg, head of the Heimwehr, or will they try to put in a figurehead so as to avert the final struggle for power?

Nationality Bill For Women Meets Snag in Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27 — Efforts of a group of women to have Congress rush through the Copeland-Dickstein measure giving women of the United States full and equal nationality rights favored in the treaty signed by this Government at Montevideo have met a stumblingblock.

Action on the bill before the House Rules Committee was halted by a communication from the Secretary of State asking that the committee delay action pending the submission to Congress of a report on nationality laws by an inter-departmental committee made up of representatives of the Department of State, Justice and Labor. This committee has stated that no report can be made during the present session of Congress.

Protesting this "arbitrary and unnecessary delay" of the measure, a delegation, led by Mrs. Marguerite Bodziak, national committeewoman from Delaware, yesterday went to the White House to urge the President to intervene as he did at Montevideo in behalf of the equal nationality treaty.

"This means that women would have to wait at least another year for equal nationality rights," the woman said. "Women are not willing to wait. Justice delayed is justice denied. We insist that the Congress be permitted to exercise its constitutional right to legislate on this bill now. Practical unanimity has now, after 14 years of unremitting work, been secured on the method of equalization of existing nationality laws. No one knows how many years would be consumed on securing agreement to the proposals which the inter-departmental commission may make."

Equality of Sexes Urged In British Civil Service

LONDON, March 27 (AP)—A joint civil service committee recommended today that "all posts in the civil service should be open to both sexes equally, except where adequate reasons, publicly announced, exist to the contrary."

The committee suported the Royal Commission's recommendations that the present policy of segregating the sexes in the civil service should ultimately be abandoned and that the marriage bar against women, subject to discretionary power in individual cases, be retained.

Labor of Newsboys To Be Studied By Women Investigators

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27—Working conditions among newsboys are to be made the subject of intensive investigation by three women federal agents who will begin a six weeks' survey of the country within the next two or three days, it is learned here.

The survey has for its objective the determination of whether American newspaper publishers are justified in refusing to prohibit all child labor in their code as almost every other industry in the country has done.

The Department of Labor has taken an interest in the newsboy situation and Miss Frances Perkins, at the time the code was tentatively submitted, indicated she would insist on a thorough investigation of conditions before she would assent to the exclusion from the newspaper code of a provision which has become a routine matter in all others.

Newspapers have been given a 60-day period since the code received Presidential approval to draw up regulations governing hours and wages for newsboys. A sharp difference of opinion between publishers and the Department of Labor has developed on the point.

Reforesting Boston Islands Begins Soon

Reforesting of Boston Harbor Islands starts next month, when 40 CCC boys in the Harold Parker State Forest will be transferred to Fort Warren to carry out the planting program.

As spray-resisting trees are needed, the hardy Scotch pine will be used, supplied by the state nurseries. Where other types are necessary for shade, ornament or sand protection, these also will be supplied by the State.

Beach plum trees, growing in abundance on the Cape, will be used as a border along the shores. Between 100,000 and 150,000 plants will be used.

Pi Mu Epsilon in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Pi Mu Epsilon, national honorary mathematics fraternity, has installed a chapter at the University of Georgia.

Soviet-German Trade Accord Expected to Settle Debt Issue; Pact Ends Long Discussions

Agreement Said to Have Decided Question of Credits —Expansion of Reich's Trade With Russia Restricted by Shortage of Capital

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 27—A Soviet-German agreement regulating financial and economic matters between both states has been reached after protracted negotiations, according to an announcement today.

Though no official details have been published it is generally assumed that the agreement settles the Russian payment falling due this year, bridging over credits and further trade developments between both states.

That Germany cannot henceforth rely upon Russia as an export market to adjust its unfavorable trade balance is indicated from an independent report. Russia today has many more foreign claimants for its trade, and countries like the United States are able to grant long-term credits which are impossible for Germany.

It is estimated that Germany cannot hope for more than 50,000,000 marks ($10,000,000) of Russian trade in 1934. German exports to Russia were 626,000,000 marks in 1932, but dropped to 282,000,000 marks last year. The fall in Germany's Russian trade naturally has been affected by political considerations since the establishment of the Hitler régime. Uncertainty as to Germany's future participation in the Russian market has contributed in no small part to the Reich's present economic and financial condition.

Meanwhile, while Germany's foreign trade stagnates, colossal efforts are being made here to stimulate home industry, but practically all depending on public funds.

Count von Krosigk, Finance Minister, frankly answered at Münster a question which everybody has been asking, namely, how are such huge schemes being financed? It is impossible, he admitted, to supply the money necessary for the labor program from the current budget, it simply had to be borrowed. This, he added, was a serious burden on the future, involving 4,000,000,000 marks, as well as 2,000,000,000 marks' deficit from the previous budget. But had Germany not adopted these measures, according to Count von Krosigk, it would simply have had a tremendous budget deficit, as in former years, which could only be met by short-term credits.

The greatest hopes lie in the United States, from which, as already reported, Germany hopes for 500,000,000 marks' worth of raw material credit. Simultaneously it is realized here that it will be difficult to get the American public to rush to subscribe to a German loan when the foreign creditors' conference in April is expected to hear a declaration that Germany's capacity to pay its foreign commercial debts had been still further reduced.

Maximum Boston Tax of $20 Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

6. A two-year term for the Mayor of Boston and a city council to be elected at large.

Leeway for Home Owners

7. Prevention of tax sales by cities and towns before the expiration of two years and that home owners be given five years within which to redeem property sold for nonpayment of taxes.

8. That the Legislature memorialize Congress to make a direct grant to Boston for welfare relief.

9. Legislation to permit Boston to establish a municipal lighting plant.

Mr. Fish pointed out that the bills referred to were before legislative committees and that when they came before the legislative committees they would be given sympathetic attention.

Mr. Saltonstall suggested that they confer with the city chairman and said he would be glad to arrange a date.

Mrs. Connors said she was going to Washington tonight to confer with the Secretary of State, Harold L. Ickes. The speaker then urged the arrangement of a meeting with the committee chairman immediately.

Mrs. Connors represents the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners Association and Mr. Kelley is a member of the Boston City Council. Both are leaders of a militant group of home owners who last year threatened a tax revolt at a legislative hearing of a bill to investigate the affairs of the city of Boston.

After leaving the State House the crowd marched to City Hall and tried to get the Mayor to address them.

Paris Police Seize Pistols of Extremists

PARIS, March 27 (AP) — French police smashed at political factions which, they say, are arming themselves against the Government in a widespread series of raids today throughout Paris and the suburbs, collecting hundreds of rifles and pistols and a huge stock of ammunition, swords and bayonets.

The headquarters of extremists of both the right and left political factions were reported searched. The bombing today of the Masonic temple in Cannes was regarded by police as a gesture of political violence.

Freemasonry in France is separate and distinct from Freemasonry in the United States and Great Britain, and has been repeatedly charged by royalists with being involved in the Stavisky scandal—whereby the late Serge Stavisky swindled French investors of $40,000,000.

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BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET
BOSTON

U. S. Advised to Aid Aliens Who Come Prepared to Stay And to Be American Citizens

Committee Named by Secretary of Labor Perkins Would Have Federal Bureau to Bridge Gap Between Arrival and Naturalization

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27 — "Make the immigration laws of the United States as severe as conditions require but once having admitted the immigrant, treat him as the prospective partner that he is."

This was the advice given yesterday by a group of half a hundred nonpartisan men and women named last spring by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, to study problems relating to the admission and treatment of aliens.

Declaring it "unthinkable" to reopen the nation's portals when millions are still unemployed, the committee urges an attitude of "friendly understanding and fair play" for the alien who is admitted for permanent residence. Establishment of a bureau concerned with the adjustment of the alien in the years between his admission and naturalization was recommended with the declaration that it is "surprising" that in a country which since 1820 has admitted more than 37,000,000 immigrants, there has never been in the Federal Government some bureau of this kind.

The committee urges proper provision for reuniting families, asylum for those who flee from religious, racial and political persecution in accordance with the "oldest and most valued of American traditions" and more vigorous deportation of criminals. Of the latter it says, "Against him, the racketeer, and the gangster, there can be no latitude.

"Our deportation laws should be extended to reach the 'higher-up,' men who, though arrested many times, manage to escape conviction, and yet who are far more dangerous to society than many convicted of a deportable offense. While in proportion to numbers foreign-born people commit no more crime than the native born," it is pointed out, "too few criminal aliens have been deported in proportion to the total sent back to their native lands."

Prompt deportation of illegal entrants is advocated, but the wisdom of establishing a "statute of limitations" of not more than five years for those guilty of illegal entry is pointed out. The committee believes that it would be more sound to require such an alien to meet the rigid tests of citizenship and charge him against the quota, rather than deport him at the expense of the Government and perhaps break up a home.

The committee also condemns the deportation of adults brought to the United States as children and asks that the Secretary of Labor be given discretion not to deport in certain cases affecting American citizens or otherwise involving extraordinary hardship. All deportation hearings, the committee recommends, should be held before one or more quasi judicial officers who shall perform no other duties, who shall be subject to removal only for cause, and whose determination shall be final except upon review by a board similarly constituted.

Assimilation of the newcomer should be encouraged in every possible way, the committee says. "Tolerance and equal opportunity must be the foundations of genuine assimilation and national unity," they declare. "Distrust and discrimination will breed the very evils that they fear."

Human need as well as citizenship should be taken into account in giving aliens employment, it is said.

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PHILADELPHIA — WARWICK HOTEL
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France Tightens Alliances With Smaller Powers

Barthou's Trip to Belgium Called Little More Than Formality

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 27—First of a series of efforts to tighten France's alliances with smaller European powers today took M. Louis Barthou to Brussels for conferences with Belgian leaders.

Publication of the French arms note to Britain is understood to have reassured Belgium to such an extent that M. Barthou's visit to M. Paul Hymans, Foreign Minister, constitutes little more than a friendly formality.

The real task of France's Foreign Minister begins next month when he undertakes a voyage to Warsaw and Prague. Despite official protests that France sees only good in the recent German-Polish 10-year accord of nonaggression, it is known that the French Government is seriously concerned over the apparent tendency of Poland to turn away from France for guidance in its foreign policy.

Conversations with Czechoslovakia are expected to be concerned chiefly with the problem of Austrian independence and the general question of economic reconstruction for the Danubian states. France still appears to nurse hopes that rapprochement between the Little Entente and the new bloc of Italy, Austria and Hungary remains possible, and it is realized that Czechoslovakia must be the keystone in any such rapprochement.

M. Barthou's trip to Belgium decided as a result of unorthodox utterances recently of Count Charles de Broqueville, Belgium's Premier, who startled French official circles by frank admission of the impossibility of preventing the ultimate rearmament of Germany. His implied criticisms of French policy have since been largely disavowed by M. Hymans and by both Belgian Chambers, so it is anticipated here that cordial and complete Franco-Belgian understanding will be reëstablished by M. Barthou's conversations with King Leopold and other Belgian leaders today.

Particular efforts are to be made to establish unity of views on the problem of guarantees for execution of the disarmament convention, so as to permit a common front in presenting to Britain the case for security in the coming negotiations.

Caper Fined in Liquor Case

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—As the first step in a campaign to put an end to bootlegging among workers on CWA jobs, a fine amounting to $2021 has just been assessed against Daniel Caper of Chicago by the United States Bureau of Industrial Alcohol as the result of information furnished by Mr. Frank D. Chase, CWA administrator for Illinois.

Who Would Get a Tractor?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Stalwarts of the Shires
Team Teaches the Plowman His Business.

New experience for English city lads in handling a plow at the Ham Green Training Hostel, near Bristol, Eng. Scheme for putting lads of 14 to 17 on farms is run in conjunction with the Y. M. C. A. It provides farm training of eight to ten weeks, after which the boys are placed on carefully selected farms.

Legal Tangle Arises Over Insull's Return For Trial in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 27 — While Samuel Insull, former utilities head, is reported roaming the high seas to escape extradition to the United States, legal technicalities connected with his prosecution and return for trial have arisen here.

Federal authorities appear to feel that it would be easier to obtain Insull's extradition to the United States with greater coöperation from state authorities, due to technical considerations involved in the extradition treaties. Federal offenses such as those with which Insull is charged, it is explained here, are extraditable only in a few of the countries with which the United States has treaties, while the state offenses are extraditable in all the countries with which treaties exist. Hence it is held that if local authorities were to push the Insull prosecution more vigorously, the arm of the Federal Government would be strengthened in its efforts to reach the fugitive.

Illinois Police in Toronto To Take Martin Insull

TORONTO, March 27 (AP)—Lieut. Frank K. Johnson of the Chicago police and Mr. Lawrence Ryan of the Cook County state's attorney's office arrived today to take Martin J. Insull back to Cook County to face trial for larceny and embezzlement.

ATHENS, March 27 (AP) — Mrs. Samuel Insull today made strong efforts to acquire a new French visa, permitting her a permanent stay in that country.

Thus far France has given her only a transit visa. She was reported to have telephoned the American Consulate and the American Legation, receiving from both assurances she would be given every aid.

Tri-Delta Add Chapter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—The Delta Delta Delta sorority has installed a chapter —Alpha Rho—at the University of Georgia. Miss Elizabeth Thompson, Savannah, is president of the local group. The sorority was established at Boston University in 1888 and has 87 active chapters. A state convention of this organization was held in connection with the installation.

Rome Accord Brings Rise in Hungary's Export of Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUDAPEST, March 27—The first practical results of the agreement recently concluded in Rome between the Italian, Austrian and Hungarian premiers is being reaped here in a contact between the Hungarian Government and an Austrian trade commission for increasing by about 300,000 quintals the quota of Hungarian wheat to be sent to Vienna.

The contract refers only to last year's crop, and when the new harvest comes on the market, Austria may agree to buy still more Hungarian grain. The past year's figure now reached the formidable total of 1,000,000 quintals.

In exchange Hungary will accept a larger quantity of Austrian manufactured articles. Specific kinds and quantities of these goods are now being worked out.

De Valera Move Hits Dignity Of Governor-General

Presenting of Credentials by U. S. Minister Takes Unexpected Turn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, March 27 — Pointedly departing from precedent, the Free State Government has arranged that Mr. W. W. McDowell, new American Minister, should present his credentials today to Mr. Eamon de Valera, as President of the Executive Council, instead of to the Governor-General, as has been the invariable practice hitherto.

The action generally is regarded in political circles as another step in Mr. de Valera's republic-by-installment policy, which he has pursued unremittingly since he came to power in March, 1922. Already he has abolished the oath of allegiance, which the Dail deputies used to have to take to the Crown, and reduced the status of the Governor-General, the King's personal representative, from that of a high official living in Dublin Castle to that of an obscure private individual.

Now he has gone a step further and transferred to his own office the privilege of officially accepting the accredited agent of another country.

While some observers acclaim Mr. de Valera's action as a sign of the Free State's growing independence of Britain, others point out that as long as the King remains the constitutional head of the state, Mr. de Valera has no legal status in accepting Mr. McDowell's letters of credence, except in so far as he was himself acting as the King's personal representative. Thus, according to this view Mr. de Valera has in a strict legal sense bound himself closer to the Crown by today's new departure, instead of breaking another link.

The majority of the Opposition, however, disregarding the legal technicality, hold Mr. de Valera as being guilty of a breach of good taste. The straight-forward course, they say, would be to proclaim a republic outright, instead of trying to bring it in by the backstairs.

Alabama Woman Learns Turkey Raising Secrets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—Mrs. E. W. Phillips, of Grand Bay, near here, sold more than 5000 dressed turkeys in 1933, the agriculture department of a local railroad announced recently.

Mrs. Phillips, who moved to Grand Bay in 1922, started raising turkeys in 1924 and today is said to be one of the largest turkey breeders in the United States. Her turkey ranch is a source of interest to visitors in this section each year. She has a large plot of ground staked into individual lots on which she "grazes" the birds.

Alabaster Statue Found in Ur Traced Back to 3200 B. C.

Expedition of British and University of Pennsylvania Museums Enters Upon Twelfth Year of Work in Mesopotamia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 27—Discovery of a statue dating to approximately 3200 B. C., the earliest example of stone sculpture in the mound that has so far been uncovered at Ur of the Chaldees, in Mesopotamia, was recently announced by the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, which is coöpearting with the British Museum in a joint archæological expedition at that location.

The figure is 10 inches in height, and is carved in alabaster in two pieces, according to the report from Dr. C. Leonard Wooley, field director of the expedition, which is entering its twelfth year of work at Ur. Undamaged except from the decay of the stone in a few places, the figure is of particular interest because of its illustration of the extent to which stone sculpture of the period lagged behind the masterpieces of the goldsmith and the workers in inlay, Dr. Wooley states.

Squat and thick-set, the figure has broad shoulders and a head disproportionately large, the report states. A sheepskin garment, the traditional one for the period, and a fillet on her head complete her costume. The fillet is made of pais lazuli inlay, and is almost perfect, while the eyebrows are inlaid with bituminous paste.

Gives Basis for Dating

The fact that the little figure is dated makes it important, Dr. Wooley states, for it will serve as a basis for dating similar pieces and will help to round out information on the art of the golden age of Sumer.

The principal objective sought by the joint expedition at Ur this season is the excavation of the cemetery of the Jemdet Nasr period of 4000 B. C. and earlier, which lies about 54 feet below the surface.

To reach this level a great pit has been driven down through strata which represent stages of history covering more than 2500 years, the remains of the time of Nebuchadnezzar, in 600 B.C., being at the very top. Down a little lower in the excavations the brick-built tombs of the Kassite Age came to view, and below that the Sargonoid period of about 2500 B.C. appear, while the last period before that of Jemdet Nasr is one which dates to the latter half of the royal cemetery period, shortly before 3000 B.C.

Fine Examples of Seals

A number of cylinder seals have been found in the Sargonoid strata which are the finest examples of their kind that have yet been found.

"Cut in steatite or crystal," the report states, "these seals are real gems of the lapidary's art. There is a good deal of monotony in the subjects, although occasionally the artist abandons the familiar motive of fighting animals or of a worshiper being ushered into the presence of a god and gives us a scene of mythology or ritual.

"The workmanship of this age was superb, however, and the microscopic elaboration of detail in the little figures, most of which are less than an inch high, does not detract from a vigor of design unparalleled at any other time."

Dr. Wooley expects to find the answer to many puzzling questions concerning prehistoric Mesopotamia within the Jemdet Nasr level on which the expedition is now working.

Successful Tax Collection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—What may be a municipal record for the country was established last year by the city of Danville, Va., in collecting 97.94 per cent of the city's tax assessment.

EASTER IS ON **Dress Parade**
AT CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL

Our guests may view the Easter pageant from our broad Ocean Decks, or join the gay ranks themselves. (You can step right from our lobbies onto the Boardwalk.) Whatever you expect of an Easter vacation, you'll find it abounding here at the shore. Golf, tennis, riding, and a sun-drenched beach to tell you it is spring. Our game rooms, squash courts, festive food, dances and holiday entertainments to keep you happy and amused.

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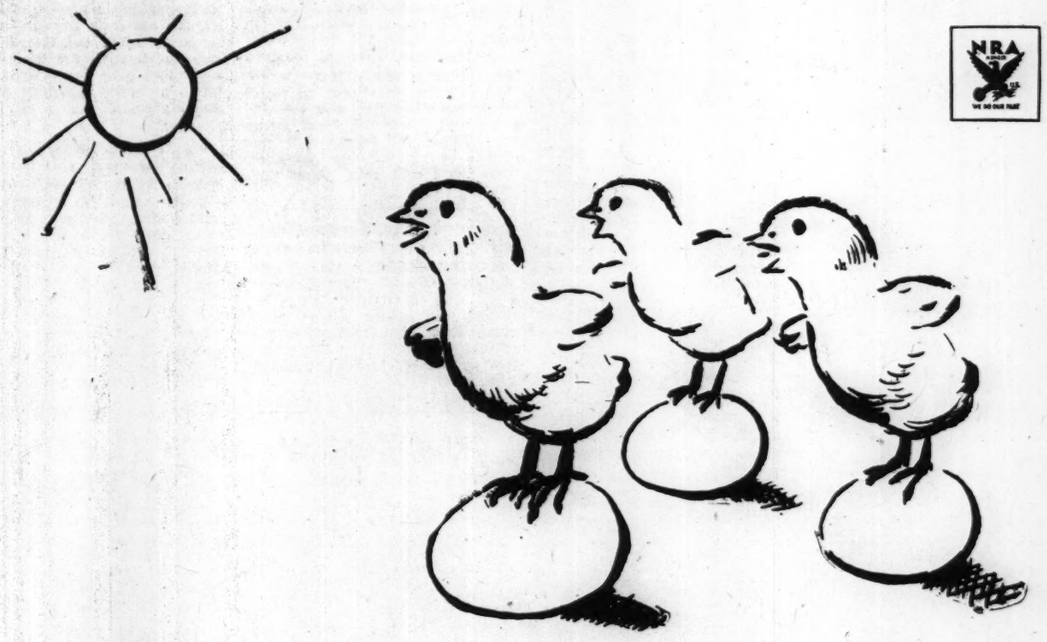

Even the Easter Chicks are Crowing

They have a right to crow, even at their age, for they are proud of the Easter eggs on sale this week in A&P Stores. And it's enough to make anybody crow, finding such good fresh eggs at such good low prices. Of course we sell eggs the year round. But right now, when everybody wants eggs for Easter, we make a special effort to stock great quantities of them and keep our prices low. It's our policy to have special sales of food products when the demand for them is the greatest.

We've eggs, eggs, eggs—eat them, color them, or roll them on the White House lawn. They're all fresh, and each single one of them an Easter special.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

Ottawa Launches Drastic Proposal To Control Trade

Dictatorial Powers Are Invested in Ministry by Weir Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 27—Authority for the establishment of a Dominion Marketing Board to regulate the marketing of natural products was asked of Parliament yesterday by Mr. W. G. Weir, Minister of Agriculture. While some such legislation was expected, the almost arbitrary power of the act has gone beyond the most radical expectations. It is believed to exceed anything of its kind ever known in Canada.

The board would have full power, subject only to the Governor-in-Council, to regulate the time and place of marketing of products, determine the manner of distribution and the quantity and quality or grade of the regulated product that shall be marketed, and even to prohibit the marketing of the product of any grade or quality.

Action for regulation of a commodity may be initiated by a representative number of those engaged in its production and, if approved, will be put into effect by the board, either directly or through a local board. The Minister of Labor may himself initiate action. The act also gives the Government power to restrict the importation and exportation of natural products which compete with regulated products.

Thus in short all natural products excepting minerals, including wheat, fruit, fish and lumber, may be regulated as drastically as in Russia without authority of Parliament or appeal to the electorate.

The proposal was submitted in the form of a bill filed in the House of Commons. It contains a protective clause so that exporters incurring any loss by obeyance of the board's orders would be reimbursed. The bill also recommends investigation and regulation of price spreads in the handling of commodities affected by the act. Penalties up to $10,000 would be imposed for violation of the board's orders.

The marketing board would probably consist of three persons, who would be authorized to establish local bureaus. The provincial governments would also establish boards to facilitate the work of the central board, it is expected.

The board's authority would include the right to compensate any shipper of products to a foreign country where the currency is depreciated in relation to the Canadian exchange, if losses incur, and assist in storing any regulated product. The measure, if enacted, would be known as the Natural Products Marketing Act of 1934.

Boston Gets $1,000,000 At Interest of 1.69 P. C.

New evidence that the Boston municipal credit situation has improved was exhibited by Mayor Mansfield yesterday when he announced that a $1,000,000 note in anticipation of taxes had been taken up at 1.69 per cent interest rate. This is the lowest rate for some time, the last being 1.95. The note, dated March 28 and due Oct. 1, was taken by the R. J. Day Company and Estabrook & Co.

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Let Simpson's Personal Shopping Service assist you in your shopping, advise you or even shop for you. There is no extra charge for their service.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"MY MARYLAND" (Shubert). Revival of Sigmund Romberg's musical play based on the story of Barbara Frietchie. 8:30.

"AUTUMN CROCUS" (Hollis). 8:30.

Movies

BOSTON—"Harlem on Parade," Negro revue, with Buck and Bubbles. On the screen, "Madame Spy," a story of the Russian frontier during the war. 10:15 a. m., 1:28, 4:45, 7:44, 10:40.

FINE ARTS—"The Mad Age." Gilbert Seldes' compilation of filmed events since the beginning of the war. Also the German musical film, "The Song Is Ended." 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:10.

KEITH'S—Irene Dunne retains the affections of a screen husband in spite of the machinations of an earlier rival, in "This Man Is Mine." 10 a. m., 12:02, 2:04, 4:06, 6:08, 8:10, 10:12.

METROPOLITAN—James Cagney in "Jimmy the Gent." Sevitzky's orchestra plays medley of Jerome Kern airs, concluding with "Smoke in Your Eyes." Apache dancers, high speed clay modeler, and other entertainers on the stage. 11:10 a. m., 1:58, 4:45, 7:30, 10:20.

MODERN AND SCOLLAY—"Man of Two Worlds." Francis Lederer as an Eskimo hunter who befriends a group of English scientists and is taken out to civilization with them—and finds it rather uncivilized. Modern at 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:15. Scollay at 10:25 a. m., 1:35, 4:40, 8:05.

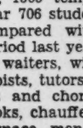
FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Victor McLaglen in "Wharf Angel." A tale of ships' stokers at sea and ashore. Short film shows radio fans what Father Coughlin looks like. Fenway at 1, 3:36, 6:12, 8:48. Paramount at 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:12, 4:48, 7:24, 10.

ORPHEUM—Jack Oakie and Spencer Tracy in "Looking for Trouble." Two telephone "trouble shooters" find plenty of it before and during a California earthquake. Vaudeville. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

STATE—Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina." 12:15, 2:35, 4:55, 7:20, 9:40.

UPTOWN—Wheeler and Woolsey in "Hips, Hips, Hooray." 2:43, 5:31, 8:19.

Music



LONGY SCHOOL—Weekly open house concert. Beethoven, Schubert and Smetana trios played by the Copley Trio. 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

FAELTEN PIANO SCHOOL—Recital by students of the Preparatory Course, 30 Huntington Avenue. 8.

TOMORROW

BERLITZ SCHOOL—Free lecture in French: "Universities — Paris and America." Film. "Main Streets." Open to the public. 140 Newbury Street. 4.

ART MUSEUM—Lecture by Prof. Rhys Carpenter of Bryn Mawr College on "The Modern Appeal in Ancient Sculpture." Illustrated. 3. Free guidance, "French Paintings," by Miss Adlow. 11 a. m.

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS—Society will be addressed by Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., Retired, on "Conditions of Life at Sea in the Times of the Pilgrims." 9 Walnut Street. 3.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Mrs. Bryan S. Permar continues her garden lecture series with a talk on "Maintenance of the Garden." 10:30 a. m.

FREE ART APPRECIATION COURSE—Lecture, "Sculpture," by Mervin Bailey of B. U. in Burroughs Hall, 10 Somerset Street. 3.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures: "Among Holland's Windmills," 10 a. m.; "The New Russia," 2 and 3.

Harvard Students Work at 'Anything'

Harvard students have disbanded their snow-shoveling squad in favor of a window-washing squad fully equipped to do business anywhere in the Boston area. They announce also, through Mr. Russell T. Sharpe, director of student employment, that many of their number are especially expert as part-time nursemaids and cooks.

"If your cook walks out or the second maid refuses to wear a uniform just call up Harvard and state your needs," says Mr. Sharpe. At present there are 1161 Harvard students registered at the employment office, each one of which is an expert in some line of work.

Last year students earned $114,433 through the employment office, holding down 537 steady jobs throughout the school year and filling 1365 temporary positions. This year 706 students have been placed, compared with 545 for the same period last year. Most students work as waiters, window cleaners, clerks, typists, tutors, musicians, entertainers and chore workers. Many are cooks, chauffeurs, elevator men and furnace men. Others lecture and give travel talks.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain early tonight, becoming fair and much colder late tonight and Wednesday; cold wave, with lowest temperature falling below freezing, late tonight, and into the lower 20's by Wednesday night; moderate to fresh southwesterly winds, shifting to northwest tonight.

Maine: Rain or snow this afternoon, ending early tonight; Wednesday fair; much colder tonight and Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain changing to snow this afternoon and ending early tonight; much colder tonight; Wednesday fair.

Massachusetts: Rain this afternoon, ending early tonight; Wednesday fair; much colder tonight and Wednesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain this afternoon, ending early tonight; Wednesday fair; much colder tonight and Wednesday, with a cold wave in the interior tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate south or southwest winds, fresh at times over south portion, and shifting to fresh to strong northwest winds late this afternoon or early tonight, and overcast weather with rain tonight; generally fair Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	52	New Orleans	52	70
Bermuda	66	72	New York	48	48
Chicago	24	34	Norfolk, Va.	52	62
Denver	32	36	Philadelphia	50	50
Helena, Mont.	44	54	St. Louis	28	38
Jacksonville	68	78	St. Paul	14	30
Kansas City	24	40	San Francisco	56	66
Los Angeles	56	68	Washington	42	46
Miami, Fla.	74	76			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 27.

B—Maximum March 26.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 9:04 p. m., Wednesday 9:19 a. m. Height of tides 8.4 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:33 p. m.

SATISFACTION TO CUSTOMERS

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THE T. EATON Co LIMITED

Giant Telescope Begins 10-Month Cooling Process

Glass Workers to Make New Cast in Case Flaw Develops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORNING, N. Y., March 27—Workers turned off the heat in the "beehive" oven today, which covers the 200-inch mirror of the projected world's largest telescope.

Following several hours of running at full force to keep the molten blue-white glass uniformly at 2400 degrees Fahrenheit, officials at the glass works plan to allow the white-hot mass to cool down to a dull-red heat with a temperature of about 1200 degrees. Then it will be lowered to a position beneath the annealer, within which the mold and its contents will be raised gradually into place. Slowly, a few degrees each day over a period of 10 months, the temperature will be decreased by electrical control.

Dr. John C. Hostetter, director of research at the glass works, and his physicist, Dr. George V. McCauley, plan to save all the time possible in casting a satisfactory mirror to meet the requirements of the California Institute of Technology and the International Educational Board. Today saw work begun on a new cast similar to the one now in the oven. Casting is a highly speculative process and glass workers have no intention of waiting until 10 months elapse before beginning on a new casting should Sunday's work later prove unsuccessful.

Officials have no doubts but that the quality of the glass is sufficiently high, yet the unexpected happening on Sunday when four pylons at the bottom of the mold broke loose, introduces possibilities of flaw in the condition of the surface which cannot be removed until after the cooling process is complete.

The new mold, like the previous one, will be suggestive of a circus ring in miniature. Distributed in the base are the electrical heating units to control the temperature of the disk during annealing. Every effort will be made to strengthen the moorings of the individual heating units should another casting be necessary.

Some time in 1938 the disk cooling today may be a polished, aluminumated mirror ready to be hoisted into place in the tower-like barrel of a giant telescope atop some tall California mountain. In order to look through this "Big Bertha of the Skies," one climbs abroad a cast-iron and steel "elevator" which at the press of a button swings the observer upward and outward like a farmer pitching hay.

Fifty-five feet in the air, at the top of the giant frame the elevator stops, and by peering through a magnifying eye-piece and working the electric controls guiding the telescope, the whole star field north of the equator and part of that which is south of it can be studied.

Shipping this monstrous "eye" across the continent to California will be no easy task in itself. Size alone will bar it from many routes, for it is too large for most railway tunnels and bridges.

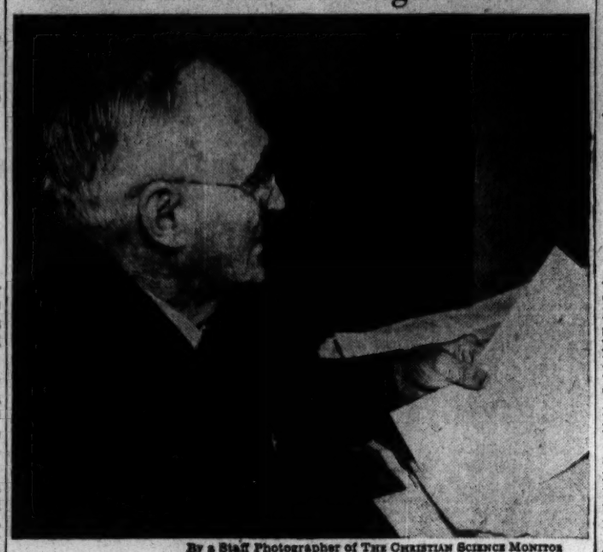
At the California Institute of Technology a new $175,000 laboratory is being fitted out to receive the giant glass disk, and out of it grind and polish the great mirror. Dr. Walter S. Adams will have charge of all grinding operations. This work will take about three years.

School Play Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Presenting Paul Green's "The No 'Count Boy," the Marianna, Fla., High School was chosen winner among competitors from three states in the annual one-act play tournament held at Woman's College of Alabama here.

He Has Plowed a Straight Furrow



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

George M. Putnam

Boston Snapshots

Making the Best of It—When a square hole was smashed in the middle of a Somerville grocer's window the other day, he made the best of it. Thrusting a box of crackers through the hole, he wrote an advertisement of a bargain offer and hung it beneath. "It pays to advertise"—and to advertise sometimes pays for an accident like this!

* * *

"It Followed Her to School"—Mary may have had her academically-inclined lamb, but a student in the B. U. School of Business Administration has a dog which has proved to be an exemplary pupil. Finding herself down town with the dog a few minutes before class time, this student could think of no better place to park the animal in safety than in the class room.

It took up a position beside her desk and gave its undivided attention to the professor—disarming his objections by its apparent sincerity of purpose.

* * *

Another dog in school was reported from South Weymouth. During a vacation he had grown very fond of the children who played with him in the street. When they all suddenly deserted him, he set out to trail them and arrived, with a great tail-wagging demonstration, in the schoolroom.

* * *

Uplifted Cat—Not every cat is given elevator service from the front yard to the apartment where it resides. One lady, living on Westland Avenue, has attended to this modern feline convenience, though. Each evening she may be seen lowering the cat from her window. It is supported by a lead. Sometimes the lead and harness are used alone to lower and hoist the animal. Sometimes a basket provides more de luxe transportation.

* * *

"Same Silver Moon"—A pleasant feature of "My Maryland"—which is back in Boston again this week—is the moral it preaches. "Your land and my land will be our land some day"—sings the chorus repeatedly—and Barbara Frietchie carries on the same thought with her "Same Silver Moon, Shining Down From Above." We noticed that the idea was carried through the whole play. The same faces even appeared under Southern and Northern-uniform caps.

The element of time was overcome, too. A charming Southern gentleman of the 60's produced articles wrapped in cellophane, and Barbara herself had finger tips colored in the most modern manner.

* * *

Parent Truck—Airplanes have their parent ships, but we had the pleasure of seeing a small hand truck taking off dramatically from a parent truck on Newbury Street the other day. The large truck bounced over a few bumps at a crossroad. There was a rolling rattle and suddenly the hand truck shot from the back and trundled along the road by itself in front of a group of startled pedestrians.

* * *

Appreciating Architecture—To help awaken public interest in architecture the Boston Architectural Club organized a series of free lectures two years ago. Large and enthusiastic audiences attended then — and again last season, when a second series was arranged. This year a third course is attracting even more attention.

The third lecture this year is scheduled for tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in the Club, at 16 Somerset Street. Mr. Fletcher Steele, landscape architect, is to speak on "Gardens to Live In—Europe and America."

"There are two kinds of gardens," says Mr. Steele, "—one for flowers and one for people to live in. One half of a garden, at least, belongs to human beings. This is a matter of course in all southern countries where people live out of doors most of the time. We are apt to forget it here in our long winters. It is time for every house here in New England to have a room out of doors—an inclosed place to live in."

Theaters

"My Maryland"

The annual Shubert spring season of operetta revivals was inaugurated at the Shubert Theater last night with "My Maryland," music by Sigmund Romberg, book and lyrics by Dorothy Donnelly. A large audience responded with considerable warmth to the romantic fervors, the conventional situations, the "catchy" tunes and the simple humors of this opus, which seems more old-fashioned than many an older piece. Barbara Frietchie, in the guise of a young girl (Miss Desiree Tabor), again defies the prejudices of her Southern family and friends to become after many dangers the bride of the noble Northern officer, Captain Trumbull (Mr. Bartlett Simmons). Her father (Mr. Harold Crane) and Colonel Negly (Mr. Louis Casavant) are still the stormy Southern gentlemen suh! Zeke Bramble (Mr. Larry Rich) and Mrs. Hunter (Miss Louise Beaudet) supply the very generous comedy relief. The soldierly chorus sings with great vigor. The settings by Mr. Watson Barratt are pleasing and the costumes are attractive.

L. A. S.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m		590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Music Box: solo-	Yankee Singers	Skippy sketch	
5:15	Monitor Views News	ist; chorus	Local dance music	Dictators Orch.	
5:30	The Singing Lady	Nursery Rhymes	"Jack Armstrong"	Correct English	
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	The Tattered Man	White's Scrap Book	CBS vocal trio	
6:00	NBC dance music	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"	
6:15	"Joe and Bateese"	sketches; music	Merry-Go-Round,	"Bobby Benson"	
6:30	Reports; sports	Studio speakers	vocal program	Dramatic sketch	
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Memories: music	Local dance music	"Little Italy"	
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Book review	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news	
7:15	'Improving Local Gov-	"Billy Batchelor"	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music	
7:30	ernment in N. Jersey'	After Dinner Revue	Sea story	Socialist talk	
7:45	Becker dog story	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Organ recital	
8:00	Crime clues: serial	Leo Reisman's Or-	Jack Little; orch.	Bay State Broad-	
8:15	mystery story	chestra; soloist	The Guardsmen	casting and Mu-	
8:30	NBC talk series	Wayne King and	Voice of Experience	sicians' Local No.	
8:45	"20th Century Ideas"	his orchestra	California Melo-	9 Orchestra	
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	dies: orchestra	Master of Mystery:	
9:15	with Edgar Guest	his orchestra	Ruth Etting; orch.	dramatic sketch	
9:30	Eddy Duchin and his	Ed Wynn; quartet;	Minneapolis Sym-	Local dance music	
9:45	orchestra	Voorhees's Orch.	phony Orchestra	Reports; news	
10:00	Ray Perkins; Gale	Cruise of the Seth	Casa Loma Orch.;	Ted Hanson and	
10:15	Page; orchestra	Parker; sketch	Stoopnagle-Budd	his orchestra	
10:30	Local dance music	Mary Small, songs	Camera Man talk	Harlem Serenade:	
10:45	Three Blue Notes	NBC soloist; orch.	Reports; music	soloist; orch.	
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; talk	Yankee News Serv-	CBS soloist; orch.	
11:15	News; Poet Prince	Morey Pearl and	ice; Ozzie Nelson	Local dance music	
11:30	Phil Harris and his	his orchestra	and his orchestra	Hugh Connor and	
11:45	orchestra	NBC dance music	CBS dance music	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, Guilford College Choir, 65 mixed voices.
11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; readings; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:15 WBZ, Boston Rotary Club luncheon to Edwin Franko Goldman; Walter Smith's Band; address by Mr. Goldman.
1:15 WNAC, Louella Parsons interviews Kay Francis; orchestra.
2:00 WBZ, Chicago Association of Commerce program; addresses on opening of 1934 World Fair; Rufus C. Dawes; Mayor Kelly of Chicago.
2:00 WEEI, National Safety Council program; Daniel C. Roper; Floyd Gibbons; John Long, speakers.
2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: "Pari-Mutuel Betting Bill." Bayard Tuckerman Jr.
2:30 WAAB, Classical Album: program of recordings.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Literature—"The Gold Bug."
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the works of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: talk, "445,000,000 Chinese"; orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, Musical Album of Popular Classics: concert orchestra.
4:45 WEEI, Folk music of the South, performed by native untrained musicians.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, Westminster Choir, mixed voices, direction Dr. John Williamson.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "Fire Prevention and Arson." Deputy Chief Albert J. Canfield.
7:45 WAAB, "What Proposals for Federal Control of Business May Mean to New England," Oscar Huaserman, lawyer.
8:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault, soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Raymond Knight and his Cuckoos; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Dramatic Guild: "They Grind Exceeding Small," dramatic sketch.
9:15 WAAB, Arthur Wilson Singers, mixed voices; soloist; string orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, John Charles Thomas, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen, comedians.

Late Evening

10:45 WAAB, Preddie Rich Entertains; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
11:00 WAAB, Nick Lucas, guitar and songs.

Hit-or-Miss Farming Is Gone, Says 'Uncle George' Who Knows

New Hampshire Man Who Put Hands to Plow When Eight, Paid His Way and Made His Farm Pay, Now Shows Others How to Do the Same

By Leavitt F. Morris

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HOPKINTON, N. H., March 27—A half-century or more ago, on one of the many farms in this New Hampshire village, a small boy of 8 grimly clung to the plow handles as he trudged along behind two wallowing oxen. Across his boyish face were lines—lines of determination. The farm was his now, and his father had left many debts. They must be paid.

Today, on that farm, a man stands and gazes across the snow-specked fields. On his weather-beaten countenance are lines—lines of a smile, which portray a gleam of satisfaction. And as he points out with a gnarled hand the 250 acres of the farm, pride glistens in his eyes. Those old debts have been paid. The farm has given him a profitable living. It has enabled him to become one of New Hampshire's most loved and respected citizens. Through his ability and love for the soil he has become New Hampshire's leading agriculturist. They look to him for the solution of their farm problems. And he doesn't fail them.

Meet Mr. George M. Putnam, among other things, originator and president of the Merrimack Farmers' Exchange, Inc.

Everybody Knows 'Uncle George'

First of all Mr. Putnam wants to be called "Uncle George." He is known by that name by every man, woman and child throughout the State. And nothing could be more suitable. For he welcomes the Monitor correspondent with an intimate coziness that draws one to him.

"Come in and draw up a chair," is his greeting. He throws his feet upon his desk, tilts back in a swivel chair and says: "Ask me anything you want to and I'll answer to the best of my ability."

From the time "Uncle George" finished school he has been active in agriculture. Although he never held a public office of any importance until after 50 years of farming, he attributes his initial start toward success to the work and growth on his farm. It was in 1905 when the Pomona Grange called for delegates that he was chosen to represent Contoocook Grange. Here he was elected president. Since that time, and to the present day, "Uncle George" has had an instrumental finger in all of New Hampshire's progressive agricultural movements.

He has held many prominent offices. A few of the most important are: President of the County Farm Bureau; president of the State Farm Bureau; director of the American Farm Bureau; first president of the Merrimac Farmers' Coöperative Buying Organization; president of Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company; director of New England Milk Producers Association, and treasurer of Granite State Dairyman's Association.

Keeps Right Up to Date

As well as serving these in official capacity "Uncle George" still finds time to take active interest in the Farm Bureau Credit Union; the Agricultural Service Inc., and 4-H clubs. The latter he is especially interested in. He says that these clubs are outstanding in their work for agriculture. When the private funds for the 4-H clubs were withdrawn he raised the money to keep them going until the State Congress met the situation.

Asked what the future prospects for farming were "Uncle George" replied:

"There is an excellent prospect for young men to go in for farming. They must, however, work along progressive lines. Hit and miss farming will no longer pay. It must be thoroughly organized. We must"—and he said this emphatically—"we must have control of our acreage and coöperative marketing so as not to glut the market and drop the price below cost and fair profit. Not only my state, but every state should acquire this control.

"We farmers are human. We like to live well and enjoy some of the luxuries of life. If we get fair prices we will spend. That will in turn give the manufacturer a market for his wares."

"Uncle George" went on to reveal that more coöperation among farmers is essential in promoting established prices. The success of American farming, he said, depends upon extended membership in coöperative associations.

Farming by Radio

Another step which he feels would solve serious farm problems is more extended use of instruction by radio. By broadcasts from various radio stations in different parts of the country constructive talks could be given. Information as to prices and best methods of farming and selling would be taken advantage of by the farmer.

The latest movement which "Uncle George" has his finger on is the Putnam Agricultural Foundation. He squirms a bit self-consciously when asked about this. "Shaw, 'tisn't anything." On the contrary, it is to help New Hampshire agriculture and to be of general service to farmers in the State. He admitted that he has made an initial contribution and expects to do more later on. It is hoped that others will endow the foundation and steps are now being taken to make this possible. Gov. John G. Winant, Philip Heald of Wilton, fruit grower, Nathanael Flagg, secretary to Mr. Putnam, George Hill, manager of St. Paul's Episcopal School Farm, and Styles Bridges are the officers.

"Uncle George" has the general confidence of the people of New Hampshire. If he chose, he could have any office in the State. But his interest is in the soil and he has refused every political opportunity. There isn't a farm meeting in the United States but what he could step into and immediately become the center of interest. For he is known from one farm circle to another.

As a boy he guided the plow along the furrow. Today he holds the agricultural reins of New Hampshire.

Business Students Pay $16,000 Back To Harvard Loan Fund

An indication of better days in business and refutation of the idea much commented on journalistically that "colleges are keeping their students by paying their bills," is seen by the Harvard Graduate School of Business, which reports the largest amount ever repaid to their loan fund for the month of January, 1934.

A total of $16,000 was received at the bursar's office in repayment of loans made to business school men in past years. The report of the school says that in the 24 years that its loan fund has been in operation $702,000 have been loaned to 1557 students or approximately 25 per cent of the total alumni. On these loans losses amount to only about 2 per cent, all of which has accrued since 1923.

A recent wave of newspaper and magazine comment throughout the country notes that "there has been a very definite falling off in repayment of loans particularly noticeable when foreign governments were defaulting on their debts to this country," but, according to officials of the Business School, these reports are believed to be erroneous.

"Repayment of loans did fall off noticeably during the depression, but an example of the way in which students have been paying their bills over a period of years is indicated by the present condition of the Melvin Fund, which was established in 1925 with a principal of $50,000. Today, with no capital additions, the total of this fund has grown, after losses are deducted, to approximately $75,000 simply by means of interest additions. With other funds of a similar nature the school has had just as satisfactory results, operating the loan funds on the basis of a bank, making character loans," officials said.

Quincy Indians Can Dig Clams Without a Permit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., March 27 — City fathers of this city yesterday reached high on their selves of legal books and carefully turned the dust-laden pages to Chapter 329, Section 40. It reads:

"Only an Indian may be allowed to dig clams without a permit."

The reason for bringing this old law to the fore has been the rumpus made by diggers in protesting against the cheap price paid them for their clams.

Although Quincy is not exactly going to insist that all clam diggers have a license, it is holding this old statute up as a warning.

Alas, there are no Indians in Quincy!

Weak Joes, Grown Strong in CCC Camps, Return to Jobs With Man-Sized Energy

Six thousand CCC young men will come marching home on Saturday to take their places in industry, all of them hard as nails and drilled to do a good day's work.

Thus runs the news of the day. But in the Barnes' household in Boston's South End it is more than a newspaper item. For Joe Barnes is one of the boys who is returning. He has a job waiting—driving a truck that has stood collecting dust for more than a year. And what it takes to drive a truck, or to do any other job that calls for man-sized energy, Joe has. He is bringing it back with him from the CCC camp in New Hampshire.

Anyone along the South End street where the Barnes family lives can tell you the story about Joe. He went to the CCC, a weedy youth, high school behind him, poverty and wretchedness at home, and in the street the manifold temptations that attach themselves to idleness.

Mrs. Barnes had worked hard, had given the best of herself to her family. The neighbors shook their heads, when they saw Joe lounging on the corner with the neighborhood gang, pinched face, undernourished and idle, sinking into the habits of the loafer. "It's hard on Mrs. Barnes," the neighbors said. "That boy of hers isn't going to amount to much."

Then came the CCC. The neighbors don't know that Joe went when he found that he could earn $25 a month for his mother. There was stuff in the boy they hadn't seen.

Joe went. The South End street faded into the past. He had a job, a job that took him out into the open, that made him use his muscles and gave him a lumberjack's appetite. And there was good, hearty food to satisfy that appetite.

Joe put on 20 pounds of weight the first six months. Padded muscles stood out where only hollows had been before. Joe's head came up also.

He saw a new world reflected in his activity in a wholesome environment. The education of the street of idleness was forgotten.

Next Saturday Joe is coming home. The neighbors know what to expect. They saw Joe home on leave last month. As he strode up the street they saw confidence in the swing of his shoulders. This was not the same Joe that went away a year ago.

As the factory whistles begin to blow, and the wheels of industry start to turn in earnest, 6000 Joes are coming home. In 6000 homes there are tributes to the CCC that has made these boys over, that took in undernourished youths, educated in idleness for the most part, and is sending back 6000 clear-eyed young men, ready for the job of today and the work of tomorrow. To a lot of people those figures mean little. But to the Barnes' neighbors they mean everything. Joe is coming home a man.

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'He's Personally Obnoxious'; Acts Like Magic in Senate On Question of Nominations

Time-Honored Congressional Privilege Endangered as 'Kingfish' Invokes It—Printing of Debate on One Case Cost $935

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27—Seventeen pages of the Congressional Record, at $55 a page, equals $935.

That was the cost of the space devoted to proceedings in the Senate regarding the confirmation of a single presidential nominee, who was not finally confirmed after all, but the nomination sent back to committee where the matter is to be done all over.

The issue involved in the confirmation of Mr. Daniel D. Moore as Collector of Internal Revenue in New Orleans may not seem worth 17 pages of debate in the Congressional Record, let alone this amount of space devoted to merely the first round in the bout, but it is vital, nevertheless, to some 96 senators. In fact, it involves that mysterious thing known as "senatorial privilege," which is the agency that, in one of its many manifestations, permits any senator to speak at any time, on any subject, at any length.

In point of fact, this particular phase of senatorial privilege may mean the rise or fall of Senator Huey P. Long (D.) of Louisiana, who basks in the self-conferred title of "Kingfish." President Roosevelt and Mr. Long parted company some time ago. President Roosevelt has taken federal patronage out of the hands of Mr. Long. Mr. Roosevelt has named Mr. Moore to his present post without consulting Senator Long. Senatorial confirmation has hung fire six or eight months. And now the "Kingfish" pleads with his other 95 senators for "senatorial privilege" to defy the President and refuse Mr. Moore's confirmation.

Invokes Mystic Incantation

Were it any other senator than Huey Long, this request would be granted in a minute. Mr. Long has invoked one of those mystic verbal formulas which act on senators' ears like an incantation.

Mr. Long says all sorts of unkind things about Mr. Moore, but none of these really matter besides the mystic incantation. "Mr. Moore is personally obnoxious to me!" are the words; and since time immemorial no man or woman no matter how well recommended could be confirmed to a federal post by the United States Senate against whom one of the 96 members chanted this formula.

The question now is, will the formula still work? That is the essence of the 17 pages of debate in the Congressional Record. Were it anybody but Senator Long, it is fair to say that it would work today. But the fight around Mr. Long and the peculiar kind of politics now being practiced in Louisiana has centered in it the question of whether a century-old custom of senatorial privilege will be sustained or discarded.

Lesson in "Mud-slinging"

The fight surrounding Mr. Moore is picturesque, racy and vituperative as any fight involving Mr. Long is bound to be. As a first-hand lesson in "mud-slinging," the 17 pages are well worth perusal. The situation has extraordinary features on its own account. Indeed, outside of the realm of Louisiana politics, the facts would seem well-nigh incredible.

President Roosevelt named Mr. Moore to his post while Congress was not in session. Mr. Moore has been in charge of the New Orleans library, and of charitable work for crippled children. He also has been in politics. He has broken with the Long political machine. Starting life as a printer, he worked up through a local New Orleans newspaper to managing editorship, but left the post some years back.

Mr. Moore has been carrying on his duties in New Orleans while his confirmation waited in the Senate before a subcommittee under the chairmanship of Senator Alben W. Barkley (D.) of Kentucky. Mr. Long announced that he would appear to oppose the confirmation and bring witnesses to support charges against Mr. Moore, but for two months Senator Barkley was unable to reach an agreement with Mr. Long and others over the date. Finally the subcommittee fixed its date, held its hearing, and Mr. Long offered no evidence and presented no witnesses. Instead of that he transferred the whole matter to the floor of the Senate, to the extent of 17 pages of Record.

Shift of Alliance

Mr. Long's chief charge is that Mr. Moore is an associate of one Col. John P. Sullivan, a New Orleans politician. Mr. Long admitted to the Senate that he himself formerly received the support of Colonel Sullivan, and that the Colonel once joined in tendering him a ceremonial banquet, but since then the Colonel has joined the anti-Long group, and, according to the "Kingfish," has suddenly become "a gambling king and gangster of the lowest dive element."

Other senators agreed that Senator Long had been "negligent or discourteous" to the subcommittee, but they shook their heads over breaking the historic precedent against confirming a man "personally obnoxious" to a senator in his own state. Besides this, Mr. Long made specific defamatory charges against Mr. Moore (always under senatorial privilege which prevents libel action by the accused) and the Senate thought it should investigate the matter for itself.

But Mr. Long came in for some shrewd knocks from his colleagues in the course of the 17 pages. At one point, Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D.) of Missouri neatly punctured a rhetorical question of Huey's, "How long can a fish live out of water?" by retorting:

"The Senator calls himself 'Kingfish.' He ought to know that!"

And at another time when Senator Barkley expressed incredulity over some of the more colorful charges anent gambling "dives" and when the "Kingfish" volunteered to take the Kentuckian down "and prove it to him," Mr. Barkley exclaimed indignantly:

"I would not dare to go into it with the Senator from Louisiana if it is a dive!"

Which retort elicited what, in the parlance of the Congressional Record, is termed "(Laughter)."

The Sky's the Limit in South African Hospitality

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—London News Agency

British Royalty Gets Lofty View of Land and Sea

Prince George Examines Mountain Club Memorial, the MacLear Beacon, After Climbing Table Mountain, Cape Town. His Companions Were General Smuts (Center) and Lord Hyde (Right).

Table Mountain In South Africa Scaled by Prince

Son of King George Sees Cape Town Surroundings With Gen. Smuts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—An invitation made across a distance of 10,000 miles was fulfilled when Prince George, who is touring South Africa, recently climbed Table Mountain with Gen. Jan Christian Smuts.

For, while the Prince was still in England, General Smuts sent him a message inviting him to accompany him on a walk through the silvery forests to the mountain's summit.

When the Prince received the invitation he declared: "After all the entertaining at Cape Town I expect I shall go up by aerial railway and meet General Smuts at the top!"

But when he reached Cape Town the Prince was fired with enthusiasm at the rugged grandeur of this guardian of the South, and, donning shorts and a sports shirt, he climbed with General Smuts to the summit. There they had a picnic lunch overlooking the magnificent seascape of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans.

On the return journey the Prince took the aerial cable-car over the pine forests of the lower slopes. But General Smuts returned on foot, for he scorns the mechanical luxury which, he maintains, seems to insult the natural grandeur of his beloved mountain.

Robins Migrating North From Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Robins, harbingers of spring, are on their way north—thousands of them from the famous "robin roosts" in the swamps of central and south Alabama.

The trees in Montgomery parks are filled with the birds but Mr. James White, of the state conservation department, said they did not have to travel far to reach this city.

"A great many robins and blackbirds have been in the vicinity all winter, but are more in evidence now because they have started their migration northward," he said. "The robins leave the swamps when seeds grow scarce, and now are migrating to Tennessee, Virginia and sometimes farther north, although it seems that in recent years more and more of them are nesting in this part of the country."

Floating University Sails in Early October

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27—With a faculty composed of eminent professors from the various colleges of the country, the Floating University will leave here on Oct. 4 for its 1934-35 college year on a 225-day cruise.

Standard courses will be conducted on board together with directed trips ashore. The curriculum also will include a course in navigation in coöperation with the officers of the steamship Van Tam, of the Holland-American line, aboard which the university will cross the Atlantic. A full year's college credit will be given for students taking the course—providing, of course, they pass the examinations.

Alabama Citizens Give Books to Public Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A campaign has been inaugurated in Birmingham to induce citizens to contribute books to the public library. The 135 member clubs in the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs have agreed to sponsor the campaign and a local newspaper has agreed to have its carrier boys collect the books.

This step became necessary on account of a reduction in the library's fund for the purchase of new books. Drastic retrenchments left only $900 for the purchase of new books for the main library and its 10 branches during the next seven months.

Ellsworth Tired Of Explorations, Prefers Ranching

Antarctic Traveler Plans One More Flight South of Horn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—"I won't say that exploration work is disappointing—that it brings actual sadness to a man—but there is no satisfaction in it. I'm tired of it all."

So said Mr Lincoln Ellsworth to a reporter in Dunedin, after his unexpected return to New Zealand in January, the result of a mishap to his airplane.

"I am going back to America."

"And what then?" inquired the reporter.

"A ranch in the western states of America," Mr. Ellsworth said. "Somewhere where I can make a home for my wife and spend the rest of my days."

In the meantime Mr. Ellsworth is planning another attempt to cross the Antarctic continent. This time his flight will be made from Deception Island, south of Cape Horn. Using that point as base he will fly to the Weddell Sea, then turning his plane due south and flying for Little America. Once there he will be picked up by his own ship, the Wyatt Earp. If these hopes go according to plan the end of next January will see him in Dunedin again, his last flight accomplished and his back turned forever to the south.

"There is still such a lot to be settled," says Mr. Ellsworth. "Does the Ross Sea join the Weddell Sea? Where does Queen Maude Range end? These are two great riddles of the frozen south that I want to solve. It won't be easy. I have seen the Antarctic now and I know what the conditions are. It will mean a flight of 2,400 miles, 1800 of which will be over unknown land, but only so can the task which I want to undertake be accomplished. Actually, though, it will be easier than the flight I would have had ahead of me if my present expedition had gone right. By flying from Deception Island to Little America, where the Byrd expedition will still be encamped, I will be saved the return flight of 1450 miles across the Antarctic ice and snows and 1450 miles back again over the same route."

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The Editor's Puzzle

282

A "When the baby has finished ~~drinking~~ its milk," ~~from this bottle~~ said the salesman, "~~it must~~ should be corked and placed in a cool place ~~where it will not be exposed to~~ away from any heat.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

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Progress in Education

Teaching Money Management

Plan by Which School Children Learn Wise Spending

By Albert Webster Blake

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MONEY has become so important in everyone's life, such a controlling factor in home and business, such a resounding subject on the lips of every government official, and yet is so little understood, that the public schools of at least one city system in the United States are taking up its study with the same seriousness that they give to English and algebra. Teachers are convinced that if money and all that it stands for are properly studied and understood, individuals and nations alike can free themselves from money's present crass domination.

The schools of Brookline, Mass., began six years ago to train every boy and girl in money management, so that by the time they left high school they would have achieved the habit of thinking and working in terms of balanced living and financial independence. Oddly, but significantly, it was an obscure teacher of Latin, who gave up her teaching of the classics in order that she might devote her full time to the establishment of a sound course in the intelligent use of money.

This course, graded for teaching in all the Brookline schools, was such a success that its founder, Miss Florence Barnard, is now engaged as the educational director of the American Association for Economic Education, which has been formed for the purpose of encouraging the installation of the course in both public and private schools all over the United States. Two active members of the advisory board of this association are George F. Zook, United States Commissioner of Education, and Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education.

Miss Barnard's approach to the subject of thrift is always by way of the spiritual and moral qualities, since it is from these alone that true thrift can come. When she speaks of thrift education, she means the development of character. When she refers to wealth, it is in the original sense—weal, well-being. And she is thinking first of wealth in character, wealth in friends, wealth in knowledge, and then wealth in money. The teacher who follows Miss Barnard's "Outline on Thrift Education," will in the kindergarten teach promptness, carefulness and perseverance; in grade one, obedience; and in sequence in grades two to eight, responsibility, unselfishness, self-control, gratitude, industry, service and citizenship; in the high school's four years, self-government, the world's work, choosing a vocation, and "commencement." By thinking on these things first, money falls naturally into its right place, and is seen thereafter not as a cause or a source of wealth, but merely as an effect, or tool, to serve always a higher end than can ever be found within itself. This concept of thrift education will help the schools to be no longer content with that unbalanced kind of training known as School Banking or School Saving, which, when emphasized exclusively, many people feel, has taught only a form of hoarding.

This outline, which may be obtained in the form of a booklet of 65 pages, won the first prize of $500, in a contest open to the teachers of the country, offered under the auspices of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

The work mapped out for each school grade, according to the outline, is divided into Thrift of Time, Thrift of Talents, Thrist of Energy and Effort, Thrift of Health—Physical and Mental, Thrift of Material Things, and Miscellaneous Aids. For instance, in grade five, where the general subject is gratitude, Thrift of Time includes: the use of margins of time in work and play; the making of beautiful and useful things, however simple, with perfection the objective; and our debt to various nations for perfection of beauty in the many arts. What one owes to his father and mother, to his own country, to books and countless other blessings comes under Miscellaneous Aids. Money itself is considered as Thrift of Material Things.

"Give" Comes Before "Have"

Miss Barnard's way of teaching money management contains a simple diagram which she calls a "vital circle" of five activities—work, earn, save, give, have. She puts the "save" and the "give" (proportionately) before the "have," and she lets no one of the four be more vital than "give." While the plan calls for the giving of as much as 10 per cent, Miss Barnard plays up the following:

"Is money all that you can give or that can be given? By no means. We can give service, cheer, kindness, friendliness, etc. We can do a good turn every day. We can lend a hand. We can give of our best selves—of those things which come from within—which are often far more valuable and acceptable to those receiving than gifts of money."

Miss Barnard believes in simplicity. She uses few textbooks. The thrift teacher, under this plan, must first of all have her whole heart in the course, and have given assurance that she is a person of conviction, resourcefulness and judgment. After that, a copy of the booklet, "Outline on Thrift Education," and two other small booklets, under the general title of "Money Management Method," make her fully equipped. These last two booklets are all that each pupil requires. One booklet is a key to the child's study of thrift, and the second is a simple budget plan by which he may daily and monthly test his own achievement.

The child learns that he must work in order to earn; that he must save his earnings or his allowances in order to have; that he should give to worthy causes, and that he ought to make a careful distinction between needs and wishes. There is little in the course with which any constructive-minded person would be likely to take objection. A number of modern teachers and parents would probably not accept Miss Barnard's complete list of "ways for children to earn," since it contains some little ways of helping about the home which they believe boys and girls should be encouraged to do as their part in contributing to the general good.

For the high-school student an advanced set of two booklets is provided. This set, because of its fuller discussions and more detailed budget ledger, is intended also for college students and adults generally.

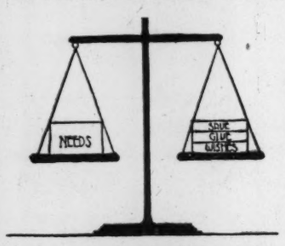
Could Be Used as a Family Project

It is easy to see how this course could be turned into a home or family project. It is so well-unified that it enables children and adults to use

The Vital Circle

the same terms in discussing personal or family finances. It develops a simple philosophy of life applicable to every economic level. It is flexible enough to adapt itself to all sizes of income, all places, all tastes, and all ideas and ideals that lead to growth.

The two basic ideas stressed throughout the course are "living within income" and "proportionate distribution of income." Miss Barnard is sure that, to the extent that citizens become skilled in money management, they will insist upon better handling of their funds by bankers, corporations and public officials. Also, that in times of crisis



It Is Obvious That the Better One Manages in Purchasing Neccessities, the More One Will Always Have to Divide Among Savings, Giving and Betterments.

people who have managed their money well are much less apt to become public charges. The savings of individuals thus become the public's insurance policy.

"Children taught to handle their money intelligently in their youth," said Congressman Edith Nourse Rogers from the floor of the House in Washington, "will do so automatically when they grow up. There is a definite relation between the budgeting by an individual and the budgeting by the town, the city, the state and the nation. Public officials who balance their own budgets will be loathe to squander the taxpayers' money."

On this last point a college sophomore was addressing his old high school assembly. His staccato message was, "Men pay hundreds—even thousands—of dollars at schools of business administration to learn how to manage other people's money, when they haven't yet learned how to manage their own."

The State Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts has openly urged the need of teaching money management in the schools of the Commonwealth, and has expressed approval of the Brookline plan as the most soundly developed of any which he knew.

Need of Teaching Widely Felt

It is interesting to note that training of this sort is springing up in many places. In the last year or two, as a logical and timely step beyond the former school-bank method, schools in different parts of the country have conducted barter and scrip experiments. The Federal Office of Education is advocating instruction in "consumership" as a part of every program of instruction in home economics. Colleges and universities are introducing courses such as "The Business of Living," to prepare teachers to apply themselves more intelligently to those subjects in the schools grouped as social and economic.

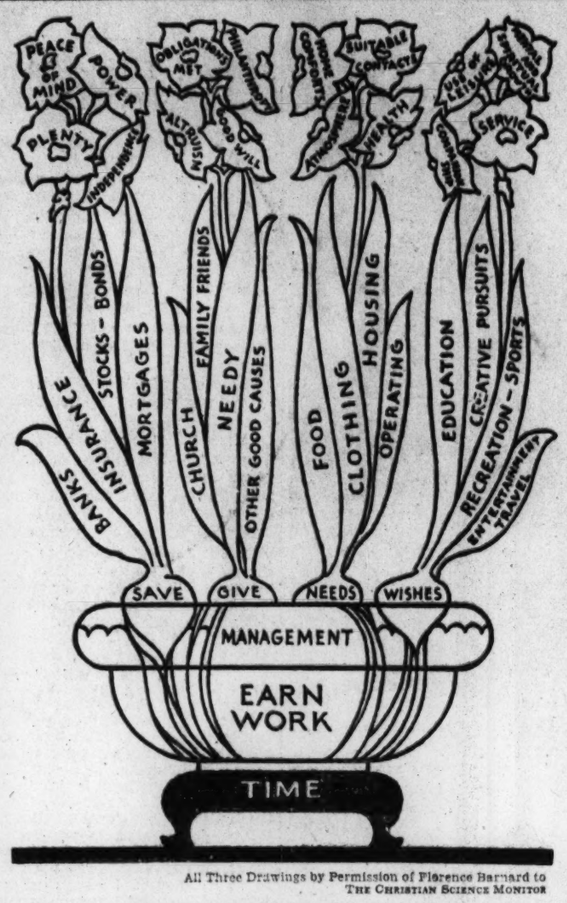
The chairman of family finance of the department of American home in the General Federation of Women's Clubs says: "To me it is a mystery why we have so persistently sidestepped money management in our educational program, when it underlies our whole life and living. Children have been left in blissful ignorance; even those of marriageable age have entered matrimony blindfold; while the mature have approached their problems altogether by the trial-and-error method. Doesn't it sound silly, when you really stop to think of it?"

"Money Management Method" was evolved during 15 years of study, and grew out of an attempt to have the salaries of teachers adequate for living well-rounded lives.

Miss Barnard became manager of economic education in the Brookline Public Schools in 1928, and is chairman of the economic committees of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation and of the Massachusetts Parent-Teachers Association. She is also a member of the National Education Association committee on the economic status of the teacher.

Miss Barnard is kept busy addressing interested organizations, and as teacher of brief courses for teachers who intend to give the course themselves.

[Further information may be obtained by writing to Joseph Adams, Secretary, American Association for Economic Education, 9 Park Street, Boston, Mass.]



All Three Drawings by Permission of Florence Barnard to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Thrift Symbolized," "Life Is Growth," "Life Is a Series of Choices,"—These Are Three Ways of Identifying This Drawing in "Money Management Method."

Dramatic Possibilities of a Bulb

Home Kindergarten Series—6

By Marion B. Emery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Materials—A flower catalogue, poster paper, white and colored chalk, paste, scissors, yellow and green drawing paper.

Books for the Mother—"Corners of Grey Old Gardens," published by T. N. Foulis at 7s. 6d.; books on flower planting or gardens, Wordsworth's Poems. Books for the child—"The Complete Mother Goose," published by Stokes at $2; "When We Were Very Young," by A. A. Milne. Dutton, publisher, $2.

CONTINUING the study of flowers, an extremely interesting week can be spent on bulbs for house planting. The children might begin by taking a walk down town to purchase a daffodil bulb each. Money, and the actual paying of it for goods, is often a new experience to the little ones, and there should be a thorough discussion of the difference in the pieces of money, which are brought for purchases. Each child should have the pleasure of choosing his bulb and paying for it. This will all enter into their dramatization of the walk when they return and "play store."

A counter can be rigged up, one child chosen as store keeper who arranges his goods—the bulbs, also pots which have been brought from home. This store man might also make flower posters for advertising his wares. Meanwhile the rest of the children make money, either by putting a coin under paper and running a soft pencil over the surface until the likeness of the coin picture design appears, or by cutting out rounds of silver paper and drawing similar designs free hand. The little play is then ready to begin. Without much coaching the children can dramatize the whole shopping trip.

Actual Planting

Having made their purchases, the next morning may be spent in planting the bulbs. The pots are filled with soil and the bulbs tucked in according to instructions. The next two weeks, while the bulbs are being watered in the basement or in a dark room, the interest is sustained with flower songs and verses. Several posters of daffodils cut out and mounted by the children are hung up on the walls and the mother reads "Daffy Down Dilly" from Mother Goose or "Daffodowndilly" from "When We Were Very Young." By chanting in unison, the words are quickly learned and then may be dramatized.

Yellow and green crepe paper make a simple daffodil costume and the child chosen for the part can be "planted" by the rest under a wrap of brown material. Each takes turn in watering the spot while the mother plays a simple piece of raindrops on the piano. Gradually the child rises under her brown covering, finally casts it off, and springs up while the class forms a circle, dancing about her singing the verse of "Daffy Down Dilly."

Drawings and Poems

The line figures which have been useful in illustrating other stories may also be used for this one. A competition in designing original costumes for dressing their chalk pictures of "Daffy" will lead to some pretty drawings which the children will eagerly compare and discuss.

The mother meanwhile will be gaining inspiration and pleasure by dipping into the books on gardening, and will be prepared to read out loud Wordsworth's "Daffodils" which the children, through their previous work, will be ready to understand.

A good way to record their study of this poem is to make a booklet by sewing together several sheets of drawing paper, and pasting in the two poems, previously written out either on the typewriter or by pen. The mother will find it very handy to be able to make copies of any poems which are used during the year, and booklets inclosing them are treasures to be taken home to interested parents, or saved for a final exhibition of the year's work.

This poem particularly lends itself to bright illustration either by using crayons and free-hand drawing around the poems, or by cutting out daffodils from colored drawing paper and mounting them on opposite pages.

A Thrill

Meanwhile the bulbs in their dark corner are sending out roots and growing upward. Great excitement will be shown when the first shoot appears.

One way to sustain this interest is to make an excursion to conservatories or greenhouses, or if possible, to a private house. There are always individuals in every community who have a "way" with flowers, and whose home in the spring is filled with the beauty of flowering bulbs. Usually, the visit of an interested, polite little group of children is welcomed by anyone. In one instance as a result of such a visit a very lovely friendship sprang up between a lady and one of the children. Often the two could be seen strolling in the garden, bending over the flower beds, and earnestly discussing the habits of their friends the flowers. A relationship and an interest was thus cultivated which has been of great comfort and pleasure to the child as she progressed.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Daffy-Down-Dilly

The culmination of our project is, of course, the final flowering of each child's bulb, and the triumphant carrying home of the plant for mother's approval.

The world is changing and the reactionaries who long to return to the so-called good old days are simply out on a limb. They cannot go back. A new thinking has come. Education must provide for a new economic and social order. It must abolish the idea of a flat level of mediocrity, the belief that crime and sickness are inevitable; that the social ideal of the movies today is the one to follow.—Willis Sutton, superintendent of schools, Atlanta, Ga.

Friendly Notes Displace Former Report Cards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Omaha, Neb.

REPORT cards were figuratively swept into the antique basket in 18 of the 53 Omaha public elementary schools at the close of the first semester—about 13,000 children carrying home chatty "notes" from teacher instead of the stereotyped and cryptic "Arithmetic—86; Reading—71."

The words "promotion" and "failed" also ceased to exist in those schools.

Parents and teachers had been discussing the plan for the last two years in some schools and some tentative steps had been taken, such as elimination of the "danger" card—or special report. The wholesale application of the idea came with the full approval of Omaha's new superintendent, Dr. Homer L. Anderson, formerly of Denver.

The change was not a forced one. Parents were given the privilege of requesting the traditional report. In one school, 30 old-style report cards were sent home compared with 492 of the new "notes."

The Principal Explains

Before the end of the semester, the proposal was explained to parents in such letters from the principal as follows:

"Dear Friends:

"Two years ago we discontinued the use of the special report—the one that was so often called a 'danger card'. Instead, we have tried to write a letter, to phone you, or to see you, if we felt it to be necessary for your child's continued success. We think it has been a much happier arrangement for all of us.

"Now, with your help and coöperation, we should like to go a little ahead of that plan. This year we are trying the experiment of no formal report card. It is my belief that in the past, report cards have not done what we wished or expected them to do. Too often the child who had received a "3" had really made just as great an effort as the child whose card carried a "1". Many times comparisons were made in a neighborhood or even in a family, and some child who needed encouragement received only unhappiness.

"We will continue to make frequent reports to you of the progress of your child. We will try to let you know of the success of the children as well as the places that need your help.

"This plan makes it possible for us to advance a child to another class whenever we feel he is ready for it. We will not need to wait for the regular promotion time which will come as usual at the end of each semester.

"I shall be happy to talk further with you at any time."

"I believe the new system will be fairer to all the children."

"I think the new method of grading is fine as long as we know what progress the child is making in school. It is really difficult for some of us to understand the report card anyway."

"Any special efforts put forth by the pupil should be given consideration in advancing the pupil to higher grades."

"It should save a lot of embarrassment among the children. But please do not advance P—— ahead of her regular passing time, as I am in no hurry to get her out of school. I'm having that experience with E—— now, and it is anything but pleasant."

"I'm sure this plan is going to bring out more effort and less of the feeling that 'I'm better than you are.' At least, I hope so, because I have heard the talk of the children."

Some parents were frankly skeptical, but willing to "wait and see."

Then came the end semester "notes," telling of Helen or Harold's "assignment" or "transfer"—frequently no mention being made of a change in grade. "Citizenship," instead of "scholarship," predominated in the motif.

Some Samples

Dear Mr. and Mrs. ——

"I hardly know how to write you about Bess, for I have never had a child exactly like her. She is very strong-willed and wants her own way both in school and on the playground. I have quite a little trouble with her in her relations with the other children. I am afraid if she does not correct her ways, she will be very unpopular as she grows older."

The mother responded:

"I appreciate your telling me of my daughter's fault, because I had not noticed it. I will do everything I can to make a change in her and will be glad to have any suggestions."

Another teacher wrote:

"I am happy to report a decided change for the better in Edward's attitude toward school and his work. When he entered last September he could not do his work and would not try. Now he is doing satisfactory work and is interested. The reason is that he understands it. I know you will be as happy to receive this letter as I am to send it."

A little P.-T. A. boosting accompanied the following:

"Paul has been doing good work this year. He has shown improvement, especially in his ability to take care of himself and to really work hard. He has drawn a number of lovely pictures about his social studies work. You should be very proud of the progress Paul has made.

"The parents are always welcome at our monthly P.-T. A. meetings. I hope you will come to them."

Paul's motner replied:

"I am glad to hear that Paul is doing so well in school, and I also hope he will do as well in the eighth grade. I appreciate the interest you take in my boy."

A pat on the back for Patsy:

"Patsy's work is very satisfactory. Her behavior and citizenship are most satisfactory also. Her work is done well without making any extra fuss."

Patsy's mother wrote back:

"Your nice note made Mr. — and myself very happy. It is gratifying to know that Patsy has been a good student. Her fondness for you has played a big part in her work and behavior."

Some children, whose parents requested the old cards, pleaded that they, too, get one of the newsy letters.

The parents who were "strong for" grade cards were thought usually to have been the ones who were accustomed to gloating over a string of "A's."

A few days after the experimental "notes" were sent out, Prof. Goodwin Watson, Teachers' College, Columbia University, came to Omaha for a three-day lecture series.

"A fine piece of pioneering," was his tribute.

He congratulated Omaha school leaders and parents on the move as a symptom of a widening recognition that good citizenship should be emphasized ahead of mere scholastic achievement. He pointed out also that this break with tradition carried its followers toward the ideal of coöperation as a worthier goal for living than competition.

A Better Court Reporter

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE enthusiasm of a court reporter for his work led to the establishment of what he believes to be the only institution in this country devoted exclusively to training expert shorthand reporters.

In his early years as a court reporter, Mr. Clyde H. Marshall was frequently astonished to notice how many persons entered that profession without proper preparation. To be a fast stenographer, and for the most part an accurate one, seemed to be all they required of themselves in order to hold their jobs.

Mr. Marshall's ideas of the work were much more expansive. Besides shorthand penmanship training and drill, Mr. Marshall believed that a competent reporter must have a good background of English and editing; that he should be trained in reading his notes aloud fluently and in a clear, distinct tone, and that he should have some knowledge of law and medical terminology.

A few of Mr. Marshall's colleagues became interested in his ideas and in a short time he was instructing a small group, who came to him after his busy days in the court room to improve their qualifications for their positions. Mr. Marshall carried on the work for some time without compensation, as a hobby.

Gradually the demand for his teaching increased so greatly and the time it required was so considerable that the Marshall Fluency Shorthand Reporting Course was organized more than six years ago. Already many of its graduates are filling high positions, not only in the courts, but with organizations and executives who require thoroughly trained and competent assistants.

The course takes about three years on the basis of two hours a day being devoted to practice and study. It is conducted as both a residence and a correspondence course. The classes in the residence course meet one evening a week except for two 20-week periods, when they convene twice weekly.

The nine textbooks on reporting subjects used in the course were all written by Mr. Marshall. Seven of them were said to be the first publications ever undertaken in their respective fields.

Mr. Marshall was official reporter in the criminal part of the New York Supreme Court in Brooklyn for 18 years and reported many of the noted criminal trials in that city, as well as thousands of civil trials of all kinds. He now reports equity trials and special proceedings.

A Practical Educator

New Head of Foundation for Advancement of Teaching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Iowa City, Ia.

ALTHOUGH he has moved for 25 years in the realm of idealism, Dr. Walter Albert Jessup, president of the University of Iowa, is essentially a practical man.

Dr. Jessup, who will on May 1 succeed the late Dr. Henry Suzzallo as president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, has this counsel for the hundreds of graduates who leave the university each year:

Ready For Anything

"Never tie yourself down to set formulas of action. Keep your face toward the sun, keep a definite goal in mind, but keep yourself ready to grasp a new opportunity or to readjust yourself quickly to a new set of conditions."

This advice is not to be found in Dr. Jessup's public addresses. It comes from the heart, and is given individually to the hundreds of students whom he knows personally.

Throughout his 18 years as chief executive of Iowa's largest educational institution, he has never announced publicly what action he would take until the moment for action came. His plans were always subject to change at the last minute.

Because he is a practical man, Jessup does not adhere to the theory that education is in itself a virtue. It can be justified, in his opinion, only as it serves to promote what may be described as "the good life."

"If pure wisdom were our only goal, we would have no excuse for attempting to educate the dull student," he declares. "Our real goal is to promote better human relationships, better thinking, and better living. We believe education worth while if it improves the dullest student only a little."

If Dr. Jessup's philosophy of education were to be diagramed, the individual would be set at the top as the primary goal of everything.

People Above Things

Since 1916, he has increased the value of the university property from $8,000,000 to $19,000,000, but he has always put people above material things, and purity of thought above outward show.

His philosophy of life is illustrated by the manner in which he will approach his new position with the Carnegie Foundation.

"I haven't the slightest idea what policy I shall follow," he said. "Of course I shall attempt to improve standards of teaching, but my chief interest just now is to find what needs to be done. My next interest will be to find methods of doing it."

Although a believer in athletics, Dr. Jessup considers it unfortunate that athletics and education have become so closely bound together.

As a practical man, however, he recognized that it is as necessary for the modern university to support a good football team as to engage in the rather unpleasant task of jockeying for a sufficient appropriation from the legislature. He did both. No one was more distressed than Dr. Jessup when the Western Conference severed athletic relationships with Iowa in 1929. From his own investigations, he had furnished much of the evidence upon which Iowa was ousted. He had wished it unnecessary to emphasize the "victories" in athletics.

President Jessup knew that certain irregularities had existed here, but attributed them to the system and the psychology that had been built around athletics, rather than to the fault of his subordinates.

A Place for Books

President Jessup does not value book learning as such. But a perusal of books is one of the best aids to straight thinking, and a general knowledge of them is one of the best backgrounds to sound living, he believes.

"My greatest regret at leaving the university is that I have not been able to develop the library to its rightful proportions. I have long cherished a dream of constructing a central library. We have the site for it, but funds have never been available. Perhaps my successor will complete this task."

Disappearing Canes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Belfast, Ire.

"We are trying to abolish the cane as an article of school furniture, and I am glad to say that in many of our schools the cane is now never seen." This was one sentence in a recent speech by Maj. R. Stanley, director of education to the Belfast Education Authority. Major Stanley was reviewing a decade of progress.

In the last 10 years, said Major Stanley, new schools, of which 25 were needed, had been built. The authority and the teachers were trying to get more attention paid to the physical development of the children by encouraging the playing of games in which the children could really be happy and interested. They were trying to get more attention paid to the moral development of the child character, so that, for instance, there should be less untidiness in their streets and more respect for public and private property. And they were trying to abolish the cane.

As regards technical education, they had in Belfast one of the finest technical colleges in the Kingdom. They had far more evening technical students in Belfast than in any other city of the same size in the United Kingdom; about 9000 individual students attend their technical courses annually.

Major Stanley added that he always thought it was a shame that a fine, high-spirited boy who might not have an aptitude to learn out of books should be branded as a dunce. The clever boys got undue attention. The so-called dull boys were not encouraged. They should have some system which would take into account the manliness, the courage, and the general good characteristics of their boys.

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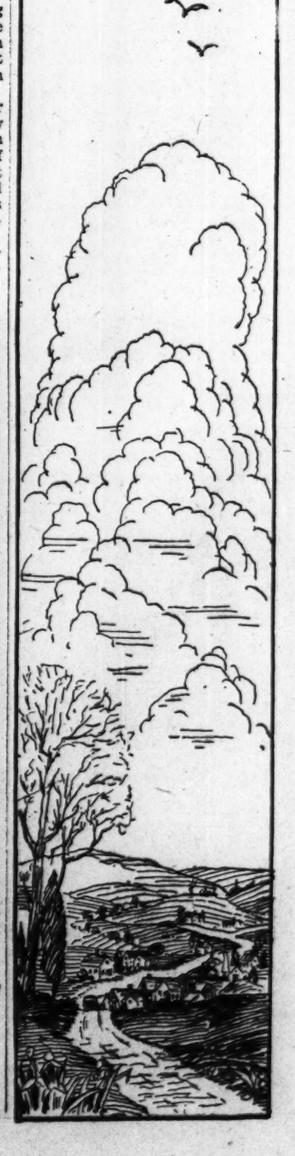

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SEE Also Saturday Progress in Education Page for Advertising of Schools

The Home Forum

The Japanese Haiku

NORIO was a young Japanese student at an American university. He spoke English readily if not always true to idiom, and was a favorite with the young people where he lived. On a certain evening he was absent from one of their regular social gatherings which he especially enjoyed. The next morning he offered this excuse: "It was beautiful night. I took boat and rowed out on lake and made poem to moon."

The average American is not in the habit of rowing out alone into the middle of a lake to "make poem to moon," but the Japanese are passionate lovers of nature, of flowers, birds, trees, the moon and their own Mount Fuji. It is also a part of their education to be trained in the writing of poetry to express these systematically cultivated emotions. They row out in pleasure boats to enjoy the harvest moon:

"The moon-viewing boat rowed down
the stream
Playing the samisen."

"They climb hills for the view of the 'silver world' of snow; visit in darkness to contemplate fireflies; climb mountains to delight in the rich brocade of frost-bitten maple leaves; listen to the song of frogs. Poets often stroll into the country in search of poetic inspiration. Such strolls are called *ginko* or 'poetic outings.'" In the cherry and plum-blossom season, all Japan goes out to view the flowering orchards, and the trees are hung with short poems. They do much the same at other festivals peculiar to their country such as their various New Year's celebrations and the Doll's Festival.

Norio's poem doubtless was a *haiku*, the shortest Japanese poem and a favorite form. One familiar only with English verse structure might not consider it a poem at all, for it has neither rhyme nor meter—not even cadence as we count it, yet, in the original, it is musical and as rigid in form as the sonnet. It consists of three lines of five, seven, and five syllables respectively, seventeen in all, and consisting of seven, eight, or at most, nine words. The form may be indicated phonetically in English letters by the well-known *haiku*:

Tsurigani ni
Tomariti nemuru
Kooho kana

which turned into a rimed couplet, with no attempt at the original form, reads:

"Upon the temple bell
A butterfly is sleeping well."

He is an artist indeed who can crowd even a single emotion into seventeen syllables so as to arouse in others a similar response, but this has been done by the Japanese thousands upon thousands of times.

Until the middle of the seventeenth century *haikai* had been light in content, in 1681 Bashō probably the most important of *haiku* poets, wrote his epoch-making verse:

"A crow perched on a bare branch;
It is an autumn eve."

One fairly shivers in the dreariness of this autumn evening and yet the poet uses no word of cold or dreariness. This little verse lifted the *haiku* to the plane of pure literature and was the beginning of the serious and refined style which characterized all of Bashō's poetry afterward. Five years later he wrote his most popular verse:

The Old Pond

The ancient pond!
A frog plunged—splash!

Every Japanese knows this by heart, but the English reader does not entirely grasp its Oriental subtlety.

Explanation helps little in appreciation of *haikai*. Like all other poetry, it arouses response or it does not. The only way to know whether *haikai* belongs to you is to read typical examples, with perhaps a few hints on Japanese customs and mental attitude.

Their enthusiasm for the moon—meaning always the harvest moon—is universal.

True we have twelve full moons in
the year;
But oh—the autumn moon!

Often a *haiku* is merely a poetic sketch of the moon:

Now the bright moon was hung on
a pine tree,
And now it has slipped off from the
tree.
—*Hokushi.*

The moon in the water was broken
and broken
And yet it was there again.
—*Chosu.*

The chrysanthemum and crimson
maple-leaves
They are the gala dresses of all
Japan.
—*Sazanami.*

My eyes which have seen all came
back,
Back to the white chrysanthemums
—*Isho.*

Often there is a deeper meaning, subtle but compelling:

A moonlight night. I met a man
Who was said to have gone to sleep
—*Funō.*

What sordid men! They discuss
The price of orchids!
—*Shiki.*

A thief broke into a poet's house. The next morning while the rest of the household were lamenting the losses, he wrote most philosophically:

The moon at my window is left
Unstolen by the thief.
—*Hyōkwan.*

There is many a hint of deeper feelings with always the attitude of serenity:

Looking at the plum-blossoms
I regret having lost my temper.
—*Rosen.*

What could I get angry about?
The cherry-flowers are at their best
—*Ryūho.*

Where others see only calamity, the poet finds consolation in the simple beauties of nature.

Violets have grown here and there
On the ruins of my burned house.
—*Khokyū-ni.*

My storehouse having been burned
down
Nothing obstructs the view of the
bright moon.
—*Masahide.*

Rolling down from an embankment
I found violets below it.
—*Bakan.*

I come weary, seeking an inn—
When lo, these wistaria flowers!
—*Bashō.*

The birds singing among the flowers
Laugh at men who have no leisure.
—*Shō-un.*

Bashō has bound up a wealth of philosophy in this *haiku*:

Yield to the willow
All passions, all desires of your
heart.

A scholarly Japanese translator appends this interpretation: "Let not your mind be burdened with passions, evil thoughts, and undue ambitions, but endeavor always to keep it calm and serene just as the pliable willow does not resist the wind but keeps safe and peaceful." This of course is from the Japanese side, but there is much in it for the western mind.

And so the *haiku* writer cultivates his powers of keen observation, his nobler emotions, catches them at their height and crystallizes them into verse. Saying much in few words and suggesting more, the *haiku* becomes a polished precious gem.

F. M.

Return

And now the magic distances of
Spring—
The elfin echoes and the paling light
Of later dusks through which the
street lamps send
A radiance new-born across the
night.

How tenderly the atmosphere trans-
forms
The traveled thoroughfare, the bar-
ren room;
Turn, turn about, and close your eyes
and then—
Another Spring cascading into bloom!

MURIEL E. WOODRUFF.

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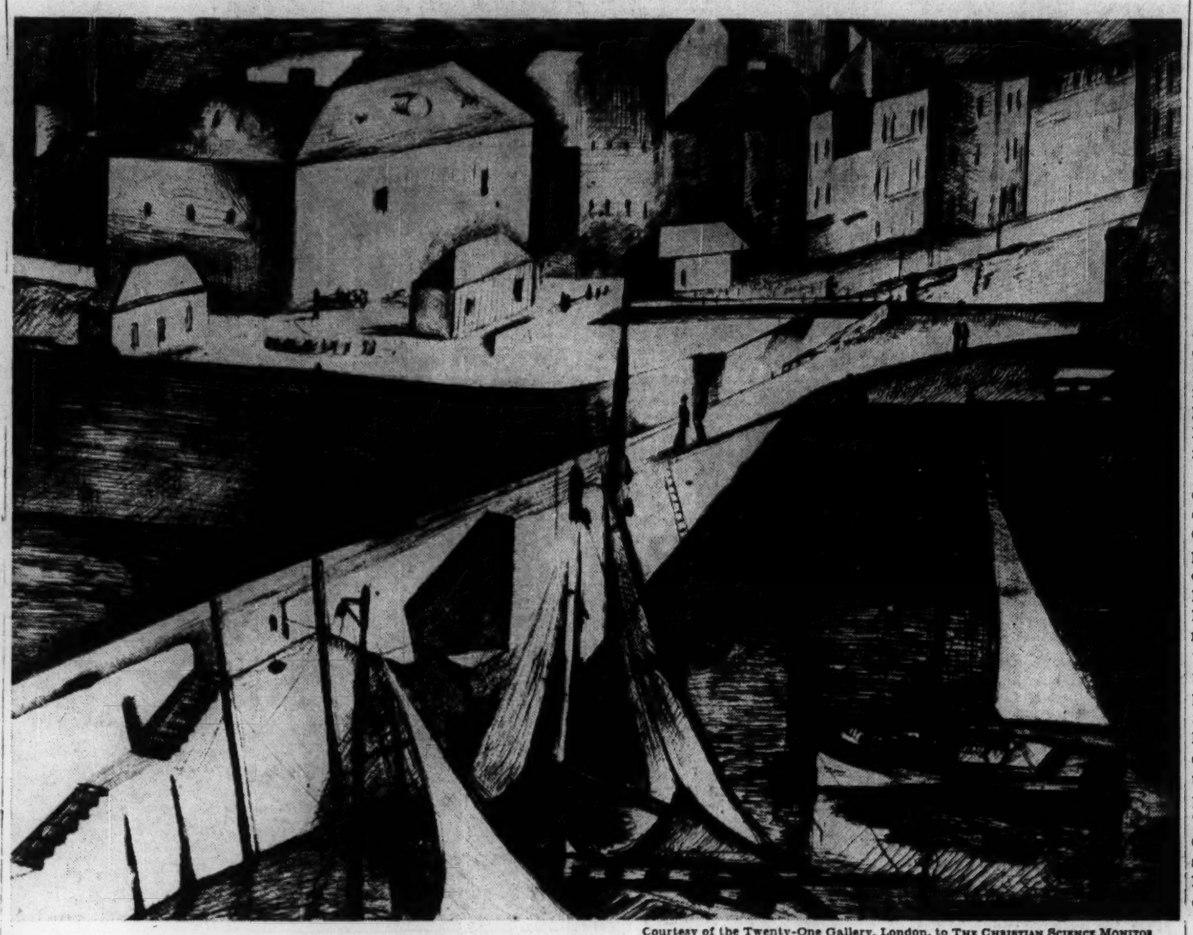

Courtesy of the Twenty-One Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Honfleur (France): From an Etching by Guastalla

African Sunset

My last view of the Karroo was on my return to Cape Town from Kimberley, on the evening of 31st January, the midsummer of the southern hemisphere, when I saw this barren region transformed. The clouds and dust in the atmosphere reflected down to earth at sunset a light so rich in color that the most common things assumed the semblance of preciousness and beauty. . . .

By a strange chance the clouds which twined and wreathed themselves into forms grotesque, fantastic, and beautiful, took at one time the exact shape of a mighty harp strung with fire and gold. Lying distinct and vivid against the lucid sky, its form was so perfect, even to small details, that I actually expected to hear throbs of divinest music fall from those glowing chords and thrill the sunset air with a wordless song of celestial sweetness. But the fingers of the wind, toying carelessly with the instrument, shivered string of gold and frame of fire, and spun the dismembered fragments into other forms of wondrous beauty, and changed and shaped and reshaped them again and yet again until the mind was bewildered in endeavoring to follow the infinite succession of form and color.

The sun, by this time below the horizon, shot up into the sky great shafts of light, illuminating every wreath of mist, every mote and dust-speck in the air until the west was a fountain of flame which leaped in chords of beautiful color to the very keystone of the heavenly arch, and dashed itself into a glory of crimson spray on the silvery shore-line of a cirrus cloud which spanned the heavens from north to south through the zenith. . . .

Meantime the clouds in the west, partially losing the sunlight, took deeper and richer tints—the blazing gold changed to burning crimson, and the rich scarlet into violet and brown; and amethyst and amber were interfused and overlaid by purple and pearly blue. Fleecy warps of delicate gray were filled and interwoven by the shuttle of the wind with a woof of crimson and violet; and this celestial fabric, woven in the loom of the atmosphere, hung its glowing folds across the western heavens.—From "An Eclipse Party in Africa," by EBEN J. LOOMIS. (Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1896.)

Keswick—Pastoral and Proud

The little town, above whose roofs there hung a violet haze, shared in the happiness of its inhabitants, as even to this day it does. From the days when the monks of Fountains were permitted a mill-dam on the Greta, through the stages of a weekly market in the thirteenth century over the old bridge at Portinscale, past the dark slumbering church of Crosthwaite, from the thirty citizens of Keswick in 1303, it has had its stormy identity and kept it. . . . Through the wars of Scot and English, when Threlkeld and Millbeck must be fortified, when beacons flamed on Skiddaw, through the German invasion in Elizabeth's time until the middle of seventeenth century the last smelting-house fell into ruin, comforted by the bleating of the sheep, the lowing of its cattle, resisting the constant rising of the waters that threatened to overwhelm it, Keswick stayed compact, pastoral and proud.

Then came Mr. Gray riding in his post-chaise, then came the poets, and the world outside discovered it. Nevertheless, neither then nor now has that outside world even scratched the lustre of its peculiar beauty. Now it was not the minerals that the invaders demanded, but scenery, so scenery Keswick would give them. Let them come and take it, for they could not diminish by a leaf, a flower, or a swollen silver stream the soul of the place itself. . . . Keswick with an agreeable smile was generous, and could afford to be, because its soul was, and must be, intact.—From "The Fortress" by HUGH WALPOLE. (New York: Doubleday, Doran Co.)

WHEN M. Guastalla executed his dry point of Honfleur, his was a threefold purpose: this fact is readily recognized. Were there any confusion of aims this print would have been unconvincing, and were his aim no more than to prepare an inventory of symbols his print would do no more than compete with a photograph. Being conscious of the volume and solidity of objects, however, M. Guastalla has endeavored to convey a sense of form. Furthermore, he knows that this form cannot be expressed pictorially without the use of light effects.

M. Guastalla is satisfied that the broader masses of form, light and shade, relating to this scene are sufficient with no more than a suggestion of such details as doors, windows, casks and figures represented by means of groups of lines in varying tone value, in order that the picture may be identified with a definite locality. It is the atmosphere and character of this part of old Honfleur, which go to form the third part of the artist's threefold purpose; form, light, and character of place are certainly the three elements in this picture, which M. Guastalla has succeeded in making plain to us. Here is depicted part of the picturesque quayside of this ancient French harbor round about which many of France's finest artists have so often painted.

Islands of the Mist

Islands of the mist are calling—
Night and day the seas are flowing,
Ceaseless in their coming, going
Round the rocks of Mull and
Skye;
And the drowning skies seem nearer
Than the far ships fleeting by.

An Icelandic chill encircles
Rocky islands, from the highlands
Broken by the stormy seas—
Lone, lost isles austere, Orkneyan,
Sloping to the pole borean
Where the ghostly waters freeze.

Seabirds crying pierce the drearer
Harsh voice of the Hebrides
Some Norwegian king discovered
Where the mists of ages hovered—
Wrapped in Celtic melancholy
Of the northern ocean born.

Billow-beaten clouds are bending
Where the dove-winged skies de-
scending
Drown the young moon's silver
horn.
Where the Sound of Sleat is crooning
To the ocean waters' tuning
Lonely lie the lands of Lorne.

MARGARET HOSMER.

Chopin's International Appeal

Men of action may be inclined to doubt the value of Chopin's effusive diary as evidence of his patriotism. In one sense, however, he was destined to strike a blow for Poland. For, through the medium of his music, his country has made a lasting impression upon the world. At the time when Warsaw was oppressed by Russia's power, there had escaped into Europe a messenger who soon was to proclaim his country's spirit with greater eloquence than ever physical force commanded. Before his departure from Vienna, Chopin had received a letter from Witwicki, the author. "You ought to be the creator of Polish opera, you know," wrote this earnest family friend. "I am deeply convinced that you might be and you could become a national composer and discover an extremely rich vein of expression which would bring you no ordinary fame. But always keep nationality in view—nationality and once again nationality. . . . Just as there is a native climate, so is there a native melody. The mountains, forests, streams and plains all have a native, inward voice. I am convinced that a Slav opera, brought into being by a composer rich in emotion and ideas, will shine one day like a new sun in the world of music." Witwicki continues by advising his friend to search for Slav folk songs wherever he goes, to write them down and study them. Many paths of speculation run from this letter. Although Chopin did not choose the opera house as his field of action, there is a prophetic note in this earnest exhortation. No opera by Chopin shines like a sun in our world, but, instead, a beauty of melody that is no less effulgent. Yet we may be permitted to believe that if Chopin had kept only nationality in view, that beauty would have been less comprehensive, less enduring. . . .

The result of a deliberate nationalism in music is seen in Smetana's Bartered Bride. In the opera houses of Czechoslovakia performances of the work are in the nature of a ritual, a national observance. Elsewhere the opera excited curiosity at first, but has failed to find a secure place in the repertory. The reason becomes apparent when Smetana's treatment of an indigenous theme is compared with Wagner's, for example, in The Mastersingers. It was not within Smetana's power to spread himself beyond a provincial sphere, whereas Wagner, by sheer imaginative force, converts a theme no less provincial in essence into one of universal appeal. Presumably Witwicki would have been well pleased had Chopin written a Polish Bartered Bride. But Chopin was destined to proclaim his race with a more subtle and more persuasive eloquence than Smetana could command. That eloquence reaches and sustains a climax, not in an opera but in four examples of another form of dramatic narrative, the Ballade.—BASIL MAINE, in "Chopin." (London: Duckworth. New York: Macmillan.)

Die feste Burg

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

Wer sich eingehend mit dem Leben Christi Jesu befaßt, kommt zu der klaren Erkenntnis, daß er eine auf Tugend und geistiges Verständnis gegründete unbesiegbare Schutzwehr hatte. Durch seine Reinheit gewann er für sich alles, was gute Menschen zu allen Zeiten begehrt und gesucht haben, nämlich Schutz vor den Versuchungen und Anfechtungen, die die Menschheit bedrängen, und die Kraft, die Menschen zu heilen und von der Knechtschaft des Bösen und der Krankheit zu befreien. Er verließ sich weder auf materielle Mittel noch auf die Gesetze einer endlichen und materiellen Daseinsauffassung. In allen seinen irdischen Erfahrungen verließ er sich nur auf Gott, seinen Vater. Er anerkannte kein anderes Gemüt und keine andere Sohnschaft.

Jesu starker Schutz war also unzweifelhaft das unablässige Anerkennen, daß der Mensch als Gottes Sohn vollkommen ist, wofür er mit seinen mächtigen Heilungswerken den praktischen Beweis lieferte. Wie oft muß er über die Worte nachgedacht haben: „Ein jeglicher unter ihnen wird sein wie eine Zuflucht vor dem Wind und wie ein Schirm vor dem Platzregen, wie die Wasserbäche am dürren Ort, wie der Schatten eines grossen Felsen im trockenen Lande"! Da Jesus die wahre Sohnschaft kannte, konnte er von keiner menschlichen Versuchung beeinflußt werden noch ihr erliegen. Seines heiligen Zwecks stets eingedenk sagte er: „Ich bin dazu geboren und in die Welt gekommen, daß ich für die Wahrheit zeugen soll. Wer aus der Wahrheit ist, der höret meine Stimme".

Die Tatsache, daß man die große Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen erkennen kann, spornt die Menschen an, zu suchen und zu finden, was Jesus wußte und lehrte. In unserem Zeitalter hat die Christliche Wissenschaft die große Wahrheit bis zu den höchsten Höhen wieder geoffenbart. Und mit der Verheißung, daß er diese Offenbarung immer besser verstehen wird, beginnt der Christliche Wissenschafter seine Aufgabe, die Erkenntnis der Wirklichkeit in sein jetziges Leben hineinzubringen.

Wer tagtäglich danach trachtet, durch dieses geistige Verständnis die Versuchungen des fleischlichen Sinnes zu überwinden, findet eine feste Burg göttlichen Denkens, eine hohe und sichere Wohnstätte. Wer sich im Zusammenhang mit dem christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy in die Evangelien vertieft, schreitet freudig in dem Vertrauen weiter, daß auch er die Vorrechte eines Kindes Gottes hat und hier und jetzt den Schutz und die Heilung, die dieses Verständnis bringt, erfahren kann. Denn dieselbe Kraft, die Jesus beim Heilen von Sünde und Krankheit anwandte, ist heute für den erreichbar, der die Stimme des Sohnes Gottes hört. Wer sich der Christlichen Wissenschaft zuwendet, sieht bald ein, daß er inbrünstig und unaufhörlich um ein besseres Verständnis Gottes und des Menschen beten muß, und er erkennt, daß es unerläßlich ist, fortwährend praktisch zu beweisen, was er von der geistigen Wahrheit lernt. Will er sich seine ersten Lichtschimmer vom wirklichen Menschen bewahren und erweitern, so muß er Gerechtigkeit und Reinheit leben und lieben. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in ihrem Lehrbuch (S. 2): „Güte erreicht die Demonstration der Wahrheit".

In dem Verhältnis, wie einer sein Denken der Betrachtung des geistigen Menschen widmet, gewinnt er einen höheren Begriff von den Weltangelegenheiten; denn ein reineres Bewußtsein muß unbedingt eine reinere Vorstellung von allen Dingen gewinnen. Gottes Weltall und Seine Regierung dieses Weltalls stehen fest, und der Mensch in Gottes Bild und Gleichnis kennt und liebt nichts Geringeres. Angesichts seiner eigenen Täuschungen wird der materielle Sinn in den Hintergrund gedrängt und vertrieben, wenn tägliche Gemeinschaft mit dem Vater unser Denken durchdringt und läutert, und es kommt ein höherer, heiligerer Entwicklungszustand des Menschen zum Vorschein.

In dem Maße, wie der Christliche Wissenschafter seine feste Burg erkennt und im Denken, Reden und Handeln für die Wahrheit zeugt, beschleunigt er die Herbeiführung der Zeit, wo die e i n e feste Burg der ganzen Menschheit uneingeschränkten Schutz bieten und „die Erkenntnis des Sohnes Gottes" alle Völker und Menschen in ihrer Geborgenheit versammeln wird. Wer in seinen erhabensten Gebeten die Wirklichkeit des Lebens berührt, erkennt die geistige Tatsache, daß es jetzt und in alle Ewigkeit nur ein Reich gibt, in dem alle Menschen Bürger sind. Die Einheit des Gebets in der ganzen Welt trägt zur Erkenntnis dieser festen Burg des Friedens und des Verständnisses—des Himmelreichs inwendig in jedem Menschen—bei. Durch das Verständnis dieses Reiches Christi werden die sogenannten Reiche der Welt mit ihren Grenzen, Heeren, ihrer Absonderung, Trennung und Teilung wie die untergehende Sonne vom Schauplatz verschwinden, und Brüder und Schwestern werden vereint sich Gott weihen und Ihn anbeten. Er wird von jedem einzelnen und von aller Welt verstanden und anerkannt werden. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 577): „Mächtige Monarchen und Herrschergeschlechter werden in der himmlischen Stadt ihre Ehren niederlegen. Die Tore dieser Stadt öffnen sich dem Licht und der Herrlichkeit von innen und von außen; denn alles ist gut, und nichts kann in diese Stadt eingehen, das da Greuel tut und Lüge".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Stronghold

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A STUDY of the life of Christ Jesus clearly shows that he had an invincible stronghold, built of virtue and spiritual understanding. His purity won for him all that good men have desired and sought through the ages, namely, refuge from the temptations and trials which beset humanity, and the power to heal and deliver mankind from the bondage of evil and sickness. Not on material means did he depend, nor on the laws of a finite and material concept of existence. In all his earthly experience he leaned solely on God, his Father. He acknowledged no other Mind and recognized no other sonship.

Jesus' stronghold, then, was undoubtedly the persistent recognition of man's perfection as the son of God, which was accompanied by the practical demonstration of that recognition as witnessed in his mighty healing works. How often he must have pondered these words: "And a man shall be as an hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land"! Because of his knowledge of true sonship Jesus could neither be swayed by nor yield to human temptation. With his holy purpose always before him he said: "To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth. Every one that is of the truth heareth my voice."

The fact that there is the great truth to know about God and man spurs mankind to seek for, and find that which Jesus knew and taught. Once more in this age great truth, touching sublime heights, has been revealed in Christian Science. And with the promise of ever increasing understanding of this revelation, the Christian Scientist begins his task of bringing the vision of reality into present experience.

Those who strive day by day to overcome through this spiritual understanding the temptations of the fleshly mind are finding a divinely mental stronghold, a high and safe habitation. He who studies the Gospels in connection with the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, goes joyously forward, in confidence that he too carries with him the privileges of divine sonship, and may here and now experience the protection and healing this understanding brings; for the same power Jesus wielded in the healing of sin and disease is within the range of present possibility for him who hears the voice of the son of God. One who turns to Christian Science quickly grasps the necessity of fervent, ceaseless prayer for a better understanding of God and man, and realizes that the continual, practical demonstration of that which he learns of spiritual truth is essential. If his early glimpses of the real man are to be maintained and increased, righteousness and purity must be lived and loved. Mrs. Eddy writes in her textbook (p. 2), "Goodness attains the demonstration of Truth."

One who devotes his thoughts to the contemplation of spiritual man is proportionately gaining a higher concept of world affairs, for a purer consciousness must necessarily gain a purer concept of all things. God's universe and His government thereof are established, and man in God's image and likeness knows and enjoys no lesser ideal. Material sense, viewing its own delusions, is driven into the background and disperses, as daily communion with the Father permeates and purifies one's thought, and a higher, holier state of individual development shifts into light.

As the Christian Scientist recognizes his stronghold, and witnesses to the truth in thought, word, and deed, he is helping on the time when the one stronghold will extend its limitless refuge to all mankind, and "the knowledge of the Son of God" shall gather all nations and peoples within its shelter. He whose most inspired prayers touch the reality of life discerns the spiritual fact that now and throughout eternity there is but one kingdom of which all are citizens. The unity of prayer throughout the world is aiding the recognition of this stronghold of peace and understanding—the kingdom of heaven within each one. With the understanding of this kingdom of Christ, the so-called kingdoms of the world, with their frontiers, armies, isolation, separation, and division, will sink from view like the setting sun, and brothers and sisters will unite in consecration to and worship of God, individually and universally understood and acknowledged. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 577): "Mighty potentates and dynasties will lay down their honors within the heavenly city. Its gates open towards light and glory both within and without, for all is good, and nothing can enter that city, which 'defileth, . . . or maketh a lie.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Virginia's Apple Year

Perhaps the most compelling, and certainly the most picturesque of all of Winchester's signs of progressiveness is its apple industry. For these orchards that unfurl one fragrant acre of blossoms after another fill the second largest apple warehouse in the world. George Washington was much interested in pomology and we have a record of a deed given by him in 1776 requiring the purchasers to set out one hundred winter apple trees and one hundred peace trees. This orchard was the largest in the Valley at this time. Some of the trees planted by Hessian prisoners have lived for a century. . . .

The cycle of the apple year is full of color and fragrance. First the whole Valley ripples into clouds of white culminating with the annual apple-blossom festival of two days, a spectacle which, with its thousands of participants, floats, bands, and parades, brings visitors from all over the United States. After the brief perfumed excitement of this great celebration, the Valley settles down under the warm summer sunshine to feel the trees growing heavy with fruit; swelling, maturing, reddening, and sweetening every breeze that passes. With autumn, brightly painted carts, blue and red and yellow, loaded with fruit and drawn by two or even three teams of horses, go clattering down the streets. The brass on the harness gleams: bells tinkle and bright tassels swing. The whole city is brave and flashing with rich and pungent prosperity.—AGNES ROTHERY, in "New Roads in Old Virginia." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin).

Subterranean

Even now
Without a sound
Spring is stirring
Underground,
Hurrying,
Eager,
Here and there
Under asphalt,
Wondering where
She can find
A bush or tree
Where her sap
Can be set free;
Though the city pavements
May
Bind her,
She will break away,
And her gushing green
Will run
Like a fountain
To the sun.

MILDRED WESTON.

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Home Building and Gardening

Drawn by William J. French for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One of Three Subsistence Farmhouses Designed by Winchton L. Risley, Architect, of Los Angeles, for This Page. The Lots for Each of the Three Are About 100x300 Feet. The Houses, of Which This Is the One on the Left of the Lot Plan, Would, in the Opinion of the Architect, Cost Around $3000 in Many Parts of the United States.

Drawn by William J. French for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Is the Farmhouse Seen in the Center of the Lot Plan. It Contains Two Bedrooms, a Living Room, Dining Room, Kitchen and Bath. The Living Room Opens Upon a Delightful Terrace, as Can Be Seen by the Plan. Winchton L. Risley, Architect.

Houses for Subsistence Farms

Perhaps Your Future Home Is Among These at $3000

By **Winchton L. Risley, Architect**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles.

CONGRESS has recently endowed a revolving fund of $25,000,000 to be spent by the subsistence homestead planners on a "back to the land" movement. One scheme for these small farms would be the subdivision of fifty to a hundred acres, into plots of from one half acre to an acre, within commuting distance of the city.

As these small farms may presumably be tenanted by families formerly forced by long forty to fifty-hour work weeks to live close to their places of employment and often in densely populated centers, the shorter work week of the New Deal will permit these families a place in the country. There they may combine the development of a home with most of the advantages of the city, and the necessity for industrial occupation.

The object of these subsistence homesteads is not to produce for cash income, but to provide a place where the family can be surrounded by better living conditions. In times of economic stress these small places can sustain families formerly dependent on wages; the time previously spent in earning a living may be spent in raising much of their own food supply from their land.

The trained architect and planner can make a genuine contribution in the development of the subsistence homestead. Too frequently, through a false sense of economy, the subdivision is a checkerboard with no attention paid to natural contours of the ground, trees, prevailing winds, etc.

Plans for a Subdivision

The general site of such a development should be near but not cut by a main traffic road and adjacent to a street car line. The whole scheme should include a small community center, with a school and auditorium for meetings, an athletic field, playground, and a place for one or more community stores.

The dwellings would be modest in size, costing from $2500 to $3000 and containing five or six rooms. In a subdivision of 60 to 80 homes it would be desirable to have a dozen or more individual home designs. Attention should be given to the placing of each home in relation to those on either side, in order to avoid a stereotyped appearance; also to make the outlook from each house as pleasant as possible.

Too often architecture has been called the "rich man's plaything," with the result that the designing of the low-cost home has been left in the hands of the æsthetically untrained speculative builder and carpenter. These small dwellings are deserving of the most careful study by architects to make them not only livable but also as attractive as possible. With thought and care these places may have some of the livable qualities too often found only in the most expensive estates.

The landscape work is just as important as the architecture. The location of the house in relation to the prevailing winds, exposures, gardens, trees and flowers is as essential as the design of the home itself. An olive tree rightly placed, a few vines and a dozen potted plants can make an otherwise unattractive patio a delightful spot for meals, quiet study and out-of-door living.

Poultry, Orchards, Etc.

The three houses illustrating this article were located on lots 100 x 300 feet, with the street on the west side and the prevailing wind from the west. Each plot was divided into units for poultry, orchard, berries, vegetables, green food (alfalfa), flowers and ornamental planting. The plan is typical of such as might be built in Southern California, with the house at the front so located as to give the greatest privacy to both owner and neighbors. The garages, service portions and poultry units are grouped together for utility, and are screened from the living quarters. It might be desirable to move the poultry unit farther away from the house, next to the orchard, although this would necessitate a greater distance to walk. The middle portion of the plot is given to vegetables, berries and alfalfa, while the rear is occupied by the orchard.

Each house has five rooms, with the possibility of adding another bed room, and an attached garage and store room. The garage has doors at either end so that it is possible to drive through from either end, and the service porch may be entered under cover. A shower and lavatory has been provided off the porch, easily accessible from the outside. Practically all rooms have double exposures with attractive vistas of lawn, trees, flowers, patios and terraces.

To Keep Costs Low

Because of the necessity of keeping the costs low, the house plans are compact, with small rooms, yet with ample wall space for furniture, and efficient closet space for linens, coats, brooms and clothes. The kitchens are equipped with sink and laundry trays, built-in cupboards with linoleum-topped work and drain boards, electric refrigerators and closets. Heating is supplied by gas furnaces electrically controlled. The water heaters and furnaces are placed in small basements entered from the outside.

The houses are built on concrete floor slabs insulated against dampness and are of frame construction with exposed wooden ceilings. The interiors are either natural plaster or knotty white pine. Plaster is used on the outside, relieved by boards and battens. Color plays an important part in securing a pleasing effect both inside and out. The interior doors are painted a soft green as a contrast to the natural plaster or wood. The exteriors are painted a grayed white with the doors and sash painted either green or yellow. The roof is of shingles stained a dark brown.

[If you have any further questions concerning Mr. Risley's houses, please write the Editor of this page.]

Experiment With Your Own Soil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

I THINK it was Daniel Webster who declared, "Civilization is based on the soil. Therefore, the better a nation learns to use its land, the more time it will have for the arts of civilization." Two of the great nations of the globe are now engaged in a dramatic attempt to use soil better than heretofore, the United States and Russia.

Four or five years ago, a group of young Russian scientists were assigned the task of finding out more about soil, for the leaders felt the nation not only should grow all its own food but much more.

As the layman reads the newly-coined words he is bewildered by the terms until they are translated. A few of the new terms are: podzol, chernozem, pedalfers, endodynamomorphic, eluviation, and illuviation. That's more than anything Alice encountered in Wonderland! The great contribution of the Russians to our soil knowledge lies in the fact that they have divided soil into what we may call interlocking layers, and have studied how the elements of each layer, interfused, affect plant growth.

For a homely illustration, think of three layers of ice cream, chocolate, strawberry and vanilla, in that order from top to bottom. The Russian concept of soil is illustrated if we think of the ice cream when partly melted. The action is not merely downward; some of the compounds of the vanilla go up into the pink strawberry and some of the pink strawberry goes upward into the brown chocolate.

Thus, the chemical combinations of the top layer of soil changes from year to year. All of us who garden know that we have to change plants around. We don't grow peas on the same soil two successive years. We have always thought that crop rotation was necessary because a certain plant used up certain vital chemicals.

That is true, and probably it is the major reason. But perhaps that plant draws up something undesirable from the stratum where the vanilla and strawberry mix! Or perhaps if we plowed or spaded an inch deeper, we would need to rotate only once in six or eight years. We have done much theorizing in the United States about subsoils, but little practical experimentation has been undertaken.

We amateur gardeners can conduct some very interesting experiments in this field. Raise two or three vegetables and two or three flowers on the same plots for several seasons. Use very shallow spading or plowing for one plot; very deep for another; and several varied depths. Start one plot with six-inch plowing or spading and increase an inch in depth each year down to 14 or 16 inches.

Perhaps an increase in tillage depth each year will make enough plant food available so that fertilizer costs can be drastically reduced. As the top stratum of tilth increases in depth will it produce better flowers and vegetables? Or would a shallow plowing one year plus a deep one the next make the right combination for splendid production.

We don't know the answers to these questions, but we can all help if we study and observe. Those who love growing things, who love to feel the moist, cool, friable soil in their hands, ought to try a few experiments with soil each year.

H. S. P.

[A Third Article Will Appear Next Tuesday]

Hobbies and Hints

She Gave Them an Early Start

Connecticut

Dear Editor:

The article "Give Them an Early Start" on a recent Home Building and Gardening page, reminds me of my experience last year. I had never started seeds inside before, but thought I would try it. I had three green metal plant boxes. One of them was quite large, and the man-of-the house put up some brackets for it in our sunroom. The two smaller boxes were set on top of a radiator in the guest room, where the heat was not turned on. As the boxes already had soil in, it was a very easy thing to sow the seeds. They got a much earlier start than they would have if the seeds had been sown outside.

I had the best success with the "Guinea Gold" marigolds. I had a bed of these by our garage and they were beautiful. My flower garden isn't very large, but I get a great deal of pleasure from it. Petunias are quite satisfactory, and once there continue to self-sow every year. Of course, they don't always come up just where one wants them, but the young plants can easily be transplanted to another part of the garden.

We have a butterfly bush that is a thing of beauty every summer, and the blooming season is a long one. This shrub dies down in winter, and comes up anew each spring and becomes surprisingly large. It needs plenty of room.

We have a long flower bed beside our open porch. I tried different things in this bed, but the red salvias have proved the most satisfactory. I buy these plants. Last year I saw some quite small plants on sale and bought them, but they grew rapidly and were just as satisfactory as the larger plants I had purchased other years.

I had long wanted a rock garden, but we didn't want to cut up too much of our lawn into flower beds. One day it occurred to me that there was a nice place for it under the kitchen window. The men of the family cooperated in getting rocks and stones—a friend gave me so many rock garden plants that I didn't have to buy one, and before I knew it we had the little rock garden finished. I transplanted some coral bells from the regular garden and a few other plants.

I always enjoy reading the letters in this column, and hope they may continue.

(Mrs.) W. C. L.

How Cairo Suburbanites Share

France

Dear Friends:

In return for the many hints and helpful suggestions which you all send in and which make this column such a friendly as well as practical one, I am sending you a little idea which is carried out in Egypt with the loveliest results.

In the garden city of Maadi, a suburb of Cairo, where all the houses and gardens are as like those "at home" in England as it is possible to get them, and where all the roads not only are shaded with tall trees, but have wide, grateful bands of green grass on the inner side of the pavements, it has become a charming practice to extend one's garden beyond the confines of one's own hedge or wall, and let the abundance of beauty overflow to rejoice the eyes and heart of the passer-by. Whoever raises seedlings knows what a quantity remain over above and beyond the needs of one's own gardens, and many of the dwellers in Maadi have adopted the gracious idea of planting these surplus plantlings outside their gardens along the inner edge of the pavements, thus making, in some of the roads, a long, double border of brilliance and beauty to cheer the wayfarer. Maadi thus has become a most delightful place to walk in, as though one walked in a lovely garden—and all provided by a little gracious forethought and those little surplus seedlings that professional gardeners so often relegate to the scrap heap.

With renewed thanks to all who make this column on this always interesting page, so helpful,

(Mrs.) M. P.

Study of Native Wild Flowers

Oregon

Dear Friends:

I have long been an appreciative reader of the "Hobbies and Hints" column of the Garden Page, and have got many helpful suggestions for my tiny indoor garden with which I have to be content at present.

Reading Mrs. P. R. H.'s letter in the Feb. 13 issue, reminded me of a contribution I have long intended to send to this column as it has given me untold hours of pleasure as well as having worked out for me the problem she mentions of learning the names of the wild flowers.

A number of years ago when I came to the Pacific coast to make my home I was fascinated with the variety and gorgeous profusion of the wild flowers native to this part of the country. It was something of a surprise to me that so few were familiar with the names of even the more common ones. I decided to try a plan which has added immensely to my knowledge and consequently to my love and appreciation for the wild flowers.

I began by always keeping in the car a suitable container to hold flowers and sufficient water to insure their freshness until they could be better cared for. I gathered a specimen of each flower, that is a stem or small branch showing a good example of the flower and the leaf, taking careful note of any special characteristic which would aid me in identifying it. Books from the public library enabled me to identify them quite easily. One which helped me most was, Mathews' "Field Book of Western Wild Flowers." It covers a wider range of flowers and is expressed in terms more suitable for the amateur, together with numerous illustrations. Clements' "Flowers of Coast and Sierras" is also helpful as it contains so many beautiful illustrations in natural colors.

To return to the preservation of the flower specimens. As soon as the name had been determined it was written on a slip of paper, the name slip and the flower were then placed between blotting or other absorbent paper under a heavy weight. It is important to keep the name slip with each flower as it is extremely difficult to identify them correctly after they are pressed. When the flowers were quite dry, in about a week, they were transferred to sheets of paper 8x11 inches perforated to fit a loose-leaf binder which may be purchased at the 5-and-10-cent store. The paper should be heavy enough to support the flower which is held in place with transparent gummed tape.

During the last three years since starting my collection I have collected and properly identified over 160 wild flowers which are to be found in this part of the State. There is an added thrill of expectation in planning a trip to mountain or beach and to hikes through fields and woods as each such excursion may add a new flower to my collection. I am still hoping to experience the thrill of finding a phantom orchid, Oregon's rarest wild flower.

I should be very happy to answer any letters from anyone who might be interested in my flower hobby or to tell about this part of the country. Thank you for your many helpful contributions to this page of our wonderful paper.

(Mrs.) P. R. W.

She Planted the Cuttings

Kansas

Dear Garden Friends:

Having enjoyed the Garden Page for so long, I feel it's time to give if I wish to receive. The Christmas Cactus is one of my hobbies. A few years ago a friend sent me a bouquet of leaves and blossoms by a mutual friend and when it was presented to me, I was so pleased with the lovely blossoms I exclaimed, "Oh, I wish I owned a Christmas Cactus." Whereupon our friend replied, "Well, just plant those leaves in some sand and you will have a plant by next Christmas." That is the story of how I came into possession of my first plant, and it is a beauty this year.

It bears many double blossoms, two flowers on the end of one leaf. It starts to bloom at Christmas time and continues until early February. It blooms again for Easter.

During the summer mine is set on the ground in its own pot, on the north side of the house where it grows beautifully until the cool days of fall, when it is again brought inside and given plenty of water at all times. The plant roots readily in water and I really prefer it to the sand. The blossoms are a beautiful red and appropriate for the holiday season. The plant starts rather slowly, but when it once gets a good start it grows rapidly and must be broken off to keep it small enough for the ordinary home.

Another hobby of mine is the amaryllis, but that's another story. The garden letters from England, Europe and Australia have been read with great pleasure and I was surprised to learn so many of the flowers we love so well are grown in all parts of the world. I wish we could hear from Japan and China.

Best wishes to all the garden friends and may we hear from more of you.

(Mrs.) E. C. W.

[How about it, you Monitor readers in Japan and China? Won't you write us about your gardens or your house plants? —Editor.]

A Collector of Gardens

California

Dear Garden-Hobbyists:

Not having a garden of my own, I do the next best thing—enjoy the gardens of my friends and neighbors. With this happy prospect in view, I often walk along the lanes of our rural neighborhood with my camera, collecting and admiring the lovely gardens.

Most attractive is a low, rambling house on a corner, set far back in a formal garden of vegetables. I go through the little white gate and walk past rows of corn, tomatoes, beets, et cetera. It is surprising how decorative and beautiful a vegetable garden can be, especially when flanked with beds of bright flowers along the walks and garden walls.

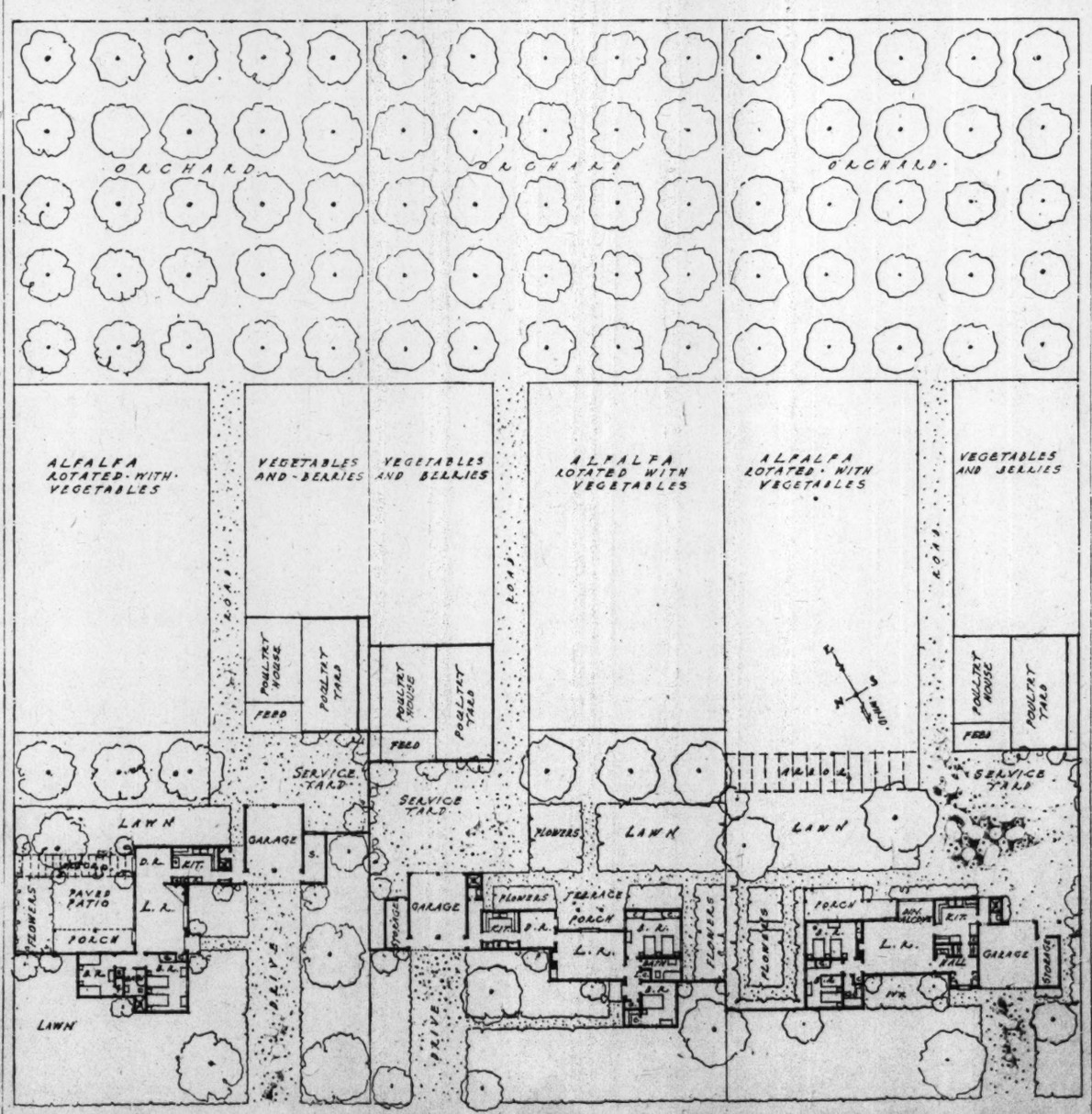
Under the pergola in a corner by the yellow front door is an artistic arrangement of flowers in pots, and at the rear of this cottage is a door-yard garden of blossoming succulents and such old-fashioned, sweet-smelling herbs as coriander, sweet Mary Ann, borage, Japanese mint, lavender and thyme. A narrow path runs through this small garden, and when a small boy of the house plays about the door, he is naturally a part of the picture.

(Miss) P. Y.

(Thank you for sharing the snapshot.—Editor.)

Drawn by William J. French for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Cozy Little Farmhouse. Its Plan Is the Right Hand One in the Ground Layout Seen Just Below. Winchton L. Risley, Architect.



Drawn by the Architect for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Subsistence Farming Is Much in the Public Thought These Days. The Salaried Worker Employed in Town May Have a Small One-Man Farm Within Commuting Distance, From Which He May Add to His Income by Raising Supplies, Not to Sell But to Feed His Family. These Three Lot Plans Are Offered for Such a Scheme, and Could Form a Basis for a Suburban Subdivision. Each Lot Is 100 by 300 Feet, Facing a Paved Street Not Far From a Main Highway. The Houses Are Shown on This Page Above. Winchton L. Risley, Architect.

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Britain Faces Radical Shift In Relief Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

say, a Londoner were found destitute in Hull, he must be sent back to his parish. This system has been the basis of British unemployment relief legislation right down to the present time.

System Now Outdated

Today, everyone is agreed that this system is out of date. In various parts of England are what are known as "distressed areas." Most of them are in the coal-mining district of South Wales and Lancashire; others are in the shipbuilding parts of northeast England.

There it is no uncommon sight to see whole streets, sometimes even whole towns of people out of work. Many of them have been out of work for years. And many of them seem to have no prospect of ever getting work again—at any rate, not in their present localities.

It is obvious that such areas cannot support the burden of looking after their own unemployed. This has been recognized for some time, and successive Governments have made special money grants to help them carry on. Last year, the National Government went a step further and asked the municipalities of the more prosperous areas to come to the rescue. The response was not encouraging. From that moment the local method of relief was doomed.

Scale Still Differs

The majority of the people thought the Government was going to nationalize unemployment relief completely in the present bill. But, while theoretically doing so, the Government has kept such a widely graduated scale of local contributions that, according to the Daily Herald, the rate payable in Merthyr Tydfil, one of the distressed towns in South Wales, will be 5s. 6d. in the pound, whereas that famous seat of learning—Oxford—will be paying 1 penny. Many are the shafts of criticism being aimed at this provision of the bill, all urging the adoption of a more completely national method of computing contributions.

The Labor Party is equally up in arms against dividing the unemployed—as distinct from the unemployable—into two classes.

Labor points out that the vast army which has fallen out of insurance has done so through no fault of its own. Why, therefore, should not everyone be maintained at the State's expense, and at a more or less uniform rate of benefit until he or she gets back to work again?

Government Stands Fast

On this point the Government sticks to its guns. It argues that, however theoretically desirable it may be to pay all the out-of-work at the same rate and no questions asked, it cannot be done for the simple reason that it is too expensive. Besides, says the Government, unless we differentiate, we may get malingerers—people who think it is less trouble to draw their money each week while doing nothing than to work for it.

Consequently, the Government intends to keep the dual system—insurance and relief—including the unpopular Means Test by which the amount of unemployment relief is made dependent on the income of other members of the applicant's family who are in work.

The Means Test which often results in fathers becoming dependent for "pocket money" on their children's earnings was introduced during the financial crisis of 1931. Its abolition is one of the chief aims of the Labor Party.

Criticism is also being directed against the Government's plan to establish instructional centers for the unemployed. Nobody objects to the principle that people out of work through no fault of their own should be given an opportunity to keep themselves efficient or make themselves more so. But Labor is afraid the bill will give the Government power to establish concentration camps to which it can send anyone with whose political opinions it does not agree.

To this the Government retorts, "We don't do things like that in England." It is also pointed out that to use the instructional centers for political purposes would be the surest way of insuring defeat at the next election. In any case, the instructional centers, like the Means Test, are certain to become law though possibly in a somewhat changed form—a little less compulsion and a little more flexibility.

Other points on which amendments are being strongly urged include the question of children's allowances. Under the Government's scheme, the allowance for each dependent child of someone out of work is 2s. a week.

Leaves It to Committees

The Government has already been heckled on this point and its majority fell to the lowest ever recorded when many of its own supporters voted in favor of a hostile amendment to increase the amount by 50 per cent. The Government, however, wishes to leave to the new committees the decision as to whether two shillings is sufficient to provide adequate food and clothing for a child.

The Government takes a similar attitude in regard to restoring the "cuts" in the scale of relief which were enforced during the 1931 crisis. But that there will be some increase before very long both in regard to children and adults is generally expected. Most people think Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will make an announcement to this effect in his budget speech in April.

Yet another issue that has aroused criticism in the bill is unemployment insurance of women. Objectors say that a woman will pay ninepence a week and get 13s. 6d. insurance benefit if she is out of work.

Point Out Inequality

A man, on the other hand, will pay tenpence and draw 15s. 3d. In 1929-31 men paid into the insurance fund three and a half times as much as the women and drew six times as much out. It is urged moreover, that women who marry after becoming insured workers are heavily penalized on marriage.

All these points are giving the House of Commons much food for talk these days. One thing, however, is certain. Public opinion as a whole sympathizes deeply with the unemployed. Any government which tried to make the lot of the 2,000,000 and more people out of work any harder would soon find itself out of office. Apart, therefore, from the principles involved in the new bill, a crucial test will be the way it is administered when it becomes law. The National Government knows, and everybody else does, too, that its fate at the next election depends in very large measure on how the new unemployment plan is worked in actual practice.

Mechanical 'Horse' Used To Haul London Freight

LONDON — The London and North Eastern Railway has recently completed its change-over from horses to "mechanical horses" in its big depot at Farringdon Street.

The mechanical horse is a three-wheeled tractor which can more than carry out all the functions of the four-legged animal. Loads of nearly four tons are shifted with ease and no day is too long for it. During 1933 there were 60 of these "horses" with 92 carrying bodies which dealt with nearly 90,000 tons of goods.

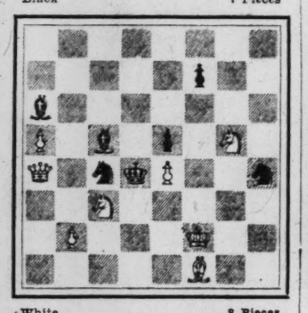
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1603

First Publication
By J. Nield, Blackpool, Eng.

Black 7 Pieces

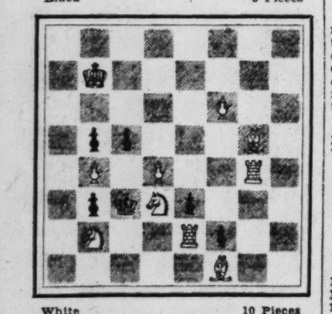


White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(A good key, with an unexpected mate or two)

Problem No. 1604

By H. B. Sohn

Black 6 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(An ingenious strategic problem, relayed through the kindness of P. Bowater of Pasadena.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1601. Kt-Q4

No. 1602.

1.	Q-QR3	threat
2.	Q-R8	
1.	———	QPxR
2.	QxBch	
1.	———	BPxR
2.	Q-R3ch	
1.	———	P-B4, B3
2.	Kt-Kt8ch	

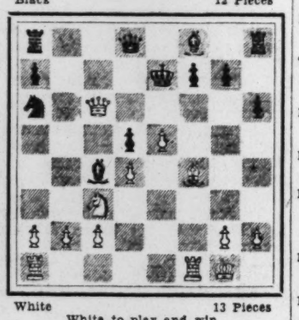
End-Game No. 192. White wins: 1 P-Kt6, PxP; 2 Q-Q7ch, P-Kt4 (K-R4; 3 Q-Q4); 3 Q-Q, Q-B2; 4 Q-QR!, QxRch; 5 K-Ktch, Q-R6; 6 PxQ, etc. If 4 . . . Q-Kt; 5 K-Ktch, KxR; 6 Q-R2 mate. If 4 . . . Q-B4; 5 R-K3, P-Kt6ch; 6 RxP, Q-Q4; 7 K-Ktch, KxR; 8 Q-R3ch, K-Kt5; 9 QxQ, etc.

End-Games

Here is the conclusion to the Charousek-Tchigorin game in the Budapest tournament of 1896. Charousek wins forcibly.

End-Game No. 193

Black 12 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
White to play and win

Notes

The Illinois Correspondence Chess Association, Roy Wakefield, tournament director, Waterman, Illinois, announces its usual tournament beginning April 1. In addition a "no-prize" tournament is scheduled to begin at the same time.

Here is a well played victory by the winner of the latest championship tourney of the Mercantile Chess Association, Philadelphia. White emerges from early complications in a Queen's Gambit with a well-defined K-side attack, which he is able to force to a successful conclusion with a timely B sacrifice.

Queen's Gambit Declined, Slav Defense

Levin White	Drasin Black	Levin White	Drasin Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 B-K5	Kt-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	18 Q-R3	P-Kt3
3 P-K3	Kt-B3	19 B-KB4	Q-Kt3
4 Kt-QB3	P-K3	20 P-Q5	Kt-B4
5 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	21 B-B4	PxP
6 B-Q3	PxP	22 BxP	QR-Q
7 BxBP	P-QKt4	23 QR-Q	Kt-K3
8 B-Q3	P-Kt5	24 B-K3	Q-R3
9 Kt-K4	P-B4	25 KR-K	Kt-B2
10 KtxKtch	KtxKt	26 B-Kt3	B-B3
11 Kt-K5	B-Q2	27 B-B5	RxR
12 Q-B3	PxP	28 RxR	R-K
13 PxP	B-K2	29 BxPch	KxB
14 KtxB	KtxKt	30 QxPch	K-K3
15 Castles	Castles	31 Q-Q7ch	Resigns
16 B-KB4	Kt-B3		

During November of last year, the world champion visited 16 Dutch cities giving simultaneous exhibitions. Of 624 games played, he won 512, drew 71 and lost 41. Here is one of his brilliancies:

Ruy Lopes

Alekhine White	N. N. Black	Alekhine White	N. N. Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	10 P-KR4	P-KR3?
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	11 Kt-Q5	PxB?
3 B-Kt5	P-Q3	12 KtxBch	QxKt
4 P-Q4	PxP	13 PxP	KtxP
5 QxP	B-Q2	14 R-R5	Q-K3
6 BxKt	BxB	15 QR-R	P-B4
7 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	16 Kt-Kt5!!	PxKt
8 B-Kt5	B-K2	17 P-Kt6	QxKtP
9 CastlesQR	Castles	18 Q-B4ch	Resigns

The following game was played in a Metropolitan League (New York City) match between the Manhattan and Caissa Chess Clubs. Albert S. Pinkus, playing for Manhattan, perpetrates a neat K-side sacrificial mating attack. The Manhattan and Empire City teams are leading the league with last year's winner, the Marshall team, trailing by half a point, the result of an unexpected halved match with the Stuyvesant team in the first round.

Ruy Lopez

Pinkus White	Konigsberg Black	Pinkus White	Konigsberg Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	14 PxP	P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	15 Kt-B3	PxP
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	16 KtxP	R-K
4 B-R4	B-K2	17 QKt-Kt5	P-R3?
5 Castles	P-Q3	18 KtxP!	KxKt
6 P-B3	P-QKt4	19 B-Kt3ch	K-Kt3 (a)
7 B-B2	B-Kt5	20 Kt-R4ch	K-R2
8 Q-K2	Kt-B3	21 Q-Q3ch	K-R
9 P-QR4	P-Kt5	22 K-Kt6ch	K-R2
10 P-R5	Castles	23 Kt-B8ch	K-R
11 B-R4	B-Q2	24 Q-R7ch	KtxQ
12 P-Q4	PxBP	25 Kt-Kt6 mate	
13 KtPxP	PxP		

(a) If 19 . . . K-B; 20 Q-B4!

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local standard.

Central States

Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK — First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

HARRISBURG — Wednesday, March 28, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WEBQ, 1210kc-248m.

JOLIET—Sundays, April 1 and 8, 1:00-1:15 p. m., WCLS, 1310kc-229m.

PEORIA—Sundays, April 1, 8 and 15, 1:45-2:00 p. m., WMBD, 1440kc-208m.

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE — Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-209m.

Iowa

DES MOINES—Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., WOC-WHO, 1000kc-300m.

Kentucky

LOUISVILLE—Sunday, April 15, 1:45 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m; Sunday, April 1, 3:00 p. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.

LOUISVILLE — Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.

PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY CITY — Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.

IRONWOOD — Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

LUDINGTON—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

ROYAL OAK — Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1130kc-254m.

Mississippi

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc-248m.

VICKSBURG — Saturdays, 1:00-1:15 p. m. WQBC, 1360kc-200m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU — Wednesday and Thursday, April 18 and 19, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc-247m.

KANSAS CITY — Tuesdays, 11:15-11:25 a. m., WHB, 860kc-349m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA — Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770kc-250m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WKRC, 550kc-545m; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.

CLEVELAND — Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY — Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., WKY, 900kc-333m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE — Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., KGFX, 860kc-476m.

Texas

AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 6:15-6:30 p. m., WRR, 1280kc-234m.

FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

SAN ANGELO—First and third Wednesdays, 12:30-12:47 p. m., KGKL, 1370kc-219m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Daily except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE — Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WIBU, 920kc-326m.

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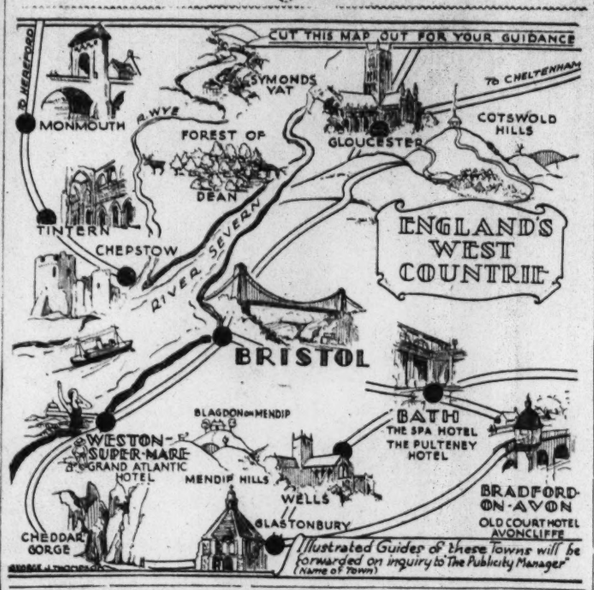

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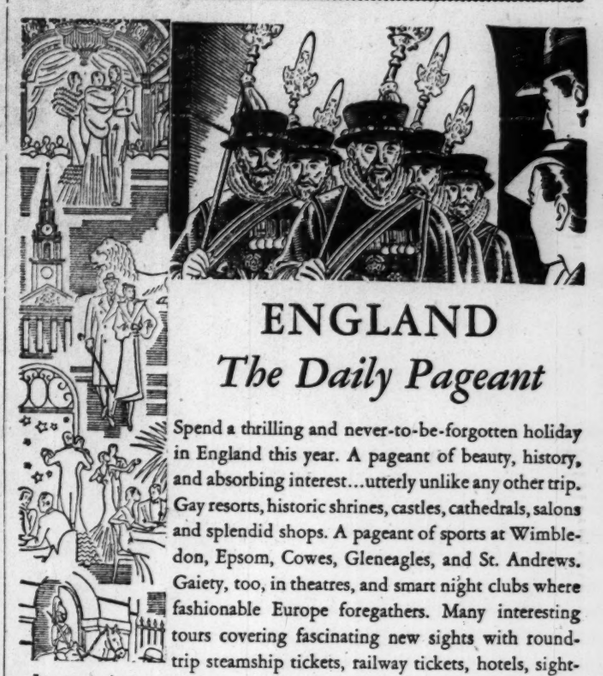

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Decline Precipitately In Active Market

Sharp Losses Established in All Sections—Mild Rally Follows

By Forrest Price

Well, stocks did break out of the r[illegible]n the down side.

It was not the direction many investors, traders and professional forecasters thought they would take.

Leading stocks today tumbled 1 to 3 points or more before the toboggan began to slow up. The market had a gentle rally after the first heavy selling, but trading was rather quiet on the upturn—not a very hopeful sign for the bull element.

News from the White House that the President wanted the bill for regulating stock exchanges put through in its present form, and that he wanted "teeth" in it was the principal bearish factor.

It had been hoped by Wall Street that this bill would be modified so as to make it more elastic and less drastic.

The bill, if enacted, would make a big dent in commission house business. That undoubtedly is why New York Stock Exchange seats took another tumble today. One seat sold at $100,000 another at $85,000 and another at $83,000. At the latter figure the decline was $29,000 from the price paid yesterday for a seat.

There was further recovery in the market in the late trading.

Total sales were about 1,600,000 shares.

Bonds were inclined to follow the course of stock prices. But there was not the same weakness. Corporate issues were somewhat mixed, a few, including Chile Copper 5s, North American 5s, Pacific Gas 5s and Phillips Petroleum 5½s showing fractional gains. American & Foreign Power, American Smelting, Consolidated Gas, International Telephone and Postal Telegraph issues were lower.

Commodities prices generally were sharply lower. The grains declined heavily. Cotton was rather irregular.

The question has arisen in the minds of many investors and traders why stock prices do not advance more than they have done since recent industrial developments have been favorable to the constructive side of the market. The settlement of the threatened automobile strike created scarcely more than a bullish ripple, which soon spent itself. And general business improvement has not had much of a stimulating effect on the stock market.

To answer satisfactorily this query would be a big undertaking. There are various causes responsible for the series of comparatively apathetic markets, probably the most important one being that prices already have discounted much of the prosperity that lies in the future. Present earnings of corporations do not yet measure up to the prices at which securities are selling.

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Stocks pointed sharply downward today following overnight news that the President had requested Congress to pass an exchange regulatory bill "with teeth in it."

For half and hour the ticker tape ran from 1 to 5 minutes behind floor transactions, and leading issues dropped 1 to 3 or more points.

The selling rush, which found blocks of 1,000 to 6,000 shares appearing, then died almost as quickly as it began and moderate tendencies appeared. Dullness, however, accompanied the recoveries.

Some Sharp Losses

Shares of Allied Chemical, American Commercial Alcohol and U. S. Industrial Alcohol yielded about 4 each. Those down 1 to 3 included American Telephone, Chrysler, General Motors, Consolidated Gas, U. S. Steel, Auburn, Western Union, Sears Roebuck, Bethlehem Steel, Case, du Pont, U. S. Smelting, Schenley, National Distillers, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Union Pacific, United Aircraft and Douglas.

Bonds Unsettled

United States Government issues were steady at higher levels in the bond market today, but the general run of domestic corporate obligations and the foreign section was unsettled.

All of the Treasury issues and the Libertys were higher coincident with news from Washington that the Treasury Department had purchased around $37,000,000 of Government obligations last week.

The Government of Colombia 6s declined more than 3 points, and others in the foreign list were lower, including French 7s and German 5½s. Canadian 4s advanced a fraction.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	26¼	28¼	Manhattan.	29⅝	31⅝
City	27½	29½	Public	27	31
Commercial	122	132	Trade Bank.	22	26
Fifth Av	1050	1100	Yorkville	30	40
First, N Y	1620	1720			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	60¾	64¾	Fulton	240	280
Banca C I	142	152	Guaranty	323	340
Bk NY&T	328	348	Irving	16¼	18¼
Bronx	6	8	Kings Co	1800	1900
Brooklyn	92	100	Law Tit&G	2¼	3¼
Cn Hanover	120	125	M'facturers	19½	21
Chemical	38	42	New York	96	102
County	36	40	Title Guar	10	12
Empire	18½	21	Unit States	1700	1750

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid Ask'd			Bid Ask'd	
First Nat	34	37	Merchants	260	280
N Shawmut	22	25	Second Nat.	83	93

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid Ask'd			Bid Ask'd	
Cont Ill Bk	45	55	Harris T&S.	220	233
First Nat...	110	120	Northern Tr.	340	380

Insurance Stocks

	Bid Ask'd			Bid Ask'd	
Ætna Fire.	37	40	Home	20⅞	22¾
Am Alliance.	17	19	North River.	18⅜	20
Gt Americn	19	21	Spgfld Fire.	90	95
Hartford	48	51	U S Fire	37	40

Union Carbide & Carbon

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—The 1933 report of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation shows net income of $14,172,927, equal to $1.57 a share of capital stock, compared with $8,781,426 or 97 cents a share in 1932.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. In $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.27	Last Mar.26
11⅞	6¾		Adams Express	2900	9½	9½	9¼	9⅝
34¾	16	1	Adams Millis	2700	30¾	30	30¾	32
11⅜	7¾		Addressograph	700	10¼	10	10¼	10⅝
7⅝	5⅛		Advance Rumely	400	6⅜	6	6⅜	
9⅝	6¼	.60	Affiliated Prod	700	7¾	7¼	7½	8
106¼	93¾	3	Air Reduction	600	94	93¾	93¾	95
3¼	1⅞		Airway Elec App	400	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
23⅞	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	17100	20⅝	20	20	20¾
8¼	2¾		Alleghany Corp	1700	3¼	3	3⅛	3¼
14⅝	5½		Allegh pf ww xxx	1200	9⅝	9¼	9¼	10
12⅛	5½		Allegh pf ww L	1000	8½	8	8½	8½
13½	5⅝		Allegh pf ww M	1300	8½	7⅝	8	8½
23⅛	17½		Alleghany Steel	100	22	22	22	
160¾	144	6	Allied Chem	1700	149	147	148½	150½
23⅜	16½		Allis Chalmers	2000	18¾	18¼	18⅝	19⅛
20½	12¾		Alpha Port Cem	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
7¾	4		Amal Leather	900	5¾	5¾	5¾	
45	25	.50	Amal Leather pf	300	40⅝	40	40½	
50¾	41½	3	Amerada	1400	47½	47¼	47½	49¼
36	25¼		Am Ag Ch Del	400	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	
23	14½		Am Bank Note	1400	18	17	17¼	18½
12⅝	7½		Am Bect Sugar	700	10¾	10¼	10¼	11⅛
64	46½		Am Beet Sug pf	50	58	58	58	61
38	28	.80	Am Brake S&F	200	32	32	32	33
101	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	104½	104½	104½	
107¾	94½	4	Am Can	4900	97	95¼	97	99
33⅞	23¼		Am Car & Fdry	1100	27½	26	27¼	28¼
56⅞	38¼		Am Car & F pf	700	45⅛	44⅞	45	
62½	47		Am Com Alcohol	6000	50¼	47⅞	47¾	49¼
6⅛	3⅜		Am Colortype	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5⅛
5	2⅜		Am Encaustic T	700	3⅞	3	3⅛	
13¾	7¾		Am & For Pow	10900	10½	9⅞	9⅞	10⅜
30	17		Am & For Pow pf	400	21	21	21	21¼
25	12		Am & For Pow 6	300	17⅞	17	17	17⅝
22⅝	17¼	1	Am & For Pow 2pf	100	12	12	12	
10½	7¼		Am Hawaiian	400	18¼	18	18¼	19½
42½	30⅞		Am Hide & L	100	9	9	9	
10	6⅛		Am Hide & L pf	400	36¾	36½	36½	37¾
45¼	35⅛	6	Am Ice	700	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	9⅛
11	6½		Am Ice pf	300	44¼	44	44	45
38¾	26¼		Am International	300	8½	8¼	8¼	
27⅝	18		Am Locomotive	400	33	32¼	32¼	34½
91	79½		Am Metal	2000	32	31⅝	32	33½
34⅜	21	1½	Am Metal 6%	200	87	87	87	87
12¾	5⅞		Am News	60	30	29½	29½	31⅜
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am Power & Lt	3000	9¼	8¾	8¾	9⅛
26⅛	12⅝	1¼	Am P&L 6% pf	200	22½	22¼	22¼	23½
17⅞	13⅜		Am P&L 5½ pf	1000	19⅛	18½	18½	19¼
28¼	17½		Am Radiator	9700	14⅜	13¾	14	15
50	36	4	Am Rolling Mill	8900	23	22¼	22½	23⅞
3⅜	3⅛		Am Safety Razor	300	48	48	48	
9⅝	1		Am Ship & Com	200	5	5	5	5½
51¼	40¼		Am Shipbuilding	200	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅝
84½	71¼		Am Smelt & Ref	9700	24	23	23	
26½	19¼		Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	77½	77¼	77¼	80
81	68	2	Am Steel Fdries	1200	20	19	19½	20¾
61	46	2	Am Steel F pf	130	70	69½	69½	70
33	26¼	1	Am Sugar Ref	100	51	51	51	51½
88	76¼	7	Am Sug Ref pf	3700	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞	
6⅞	4¼		Am Tel & Tel	1000	118½	117½	117⅝	119¾
32⅜	24¼		Am Type Fndrs	400	9⅜	9	9	
27⅝	16¾	1	Am Type F pf	90	21	20	20	21
83⅜	61⅝	1½g	Am Woolen	7000	20¾	20¼	20⅝	21⅛
4¼	1⅜		Am Woolen pf	1400	13⅝	13¼	13½	13⅝
9	5⅜		Am Writ Pap	400	7⅛	6¾	7	
50½	37½		Am Zinc Lead&S	500	7	6⅞	6⅞	
15⅝	13½		Am Zinc L&S pf	100	40	40	40	
12	7		Anaconda Cop	12000	14¾	14	14¼	14⅞
24¾	18	.60	Anaconda Wire	200	20	19	19½	20¾
92	84	6½	Anchor Cap	100	19⅝	19	19⅝	20½
33	26¼	1	Anchor Cap pf	80	90	89	90	
88	76¼	7	Archer Daniels	1700	29⅛	28	29	30¾
6⅞	4¼		Armour Del pf	100	86	86	86	86¾
3⅝	2¼		Armour Ill A	3700	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	6¼
64½	55		Armour Ill B	1400	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	6¼
8⅝	3⅜		Armour Ill pf	7200	59¼	57⅞	59¼	63⅜
9	4¼		Arnold Constable	200	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
3½	2		Artloom Corp	110	7¼	7¼	7¼	
18¼	11⅛		Asso Apparel Ind	500	13⅜	13	13	14
110¼	103½		Asso Dry Goods	400	15	15	15	
125¼	107¾	9	Asso Oil	40	37½	37½	37½	
54¼	39		Atchison T&SF	3900	64¾	63¼	64½	65½
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	900	45	44	44¾	46½
55½	35¼	.50b	Atlas Powder	8100	30½	29¼	29⅝	30½
99¼	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	700	49¼	48	49¼	51¼
57⅜	47⅜	2	Auburn Auto	30	95	95	95	
16⅝	7		Austin Nichols	4700	52	50½	51	53½
59	39½	3	Austin Nichols A	1200	13	12½	12½	13⅜
10⅜	5⅝		Aviation Corp Del	10	52	52	52	
				3000	7⅞	7½	7⅞	8

—B—

16	11		Baldwin Loco	8900	13¼	12⅞	13	13⅜
55	35		Baldwin Loco pf	200	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	32
34½	22¼		Balt & Ohio	12000	28½	27⅞	28¼	29½
37⅜	24½		Balt & Ohio pf	100	30½	30½	30½	32
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	200	42	41⅜	41⅝	42¼
36	16¼		Barker Bros	700	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅝
18	10⅜		Barker Bros pf	60	31	31	31	34
82½	55	7	Beatrice Cream	1900	8	7⅝	8	8¼
62½	58	3	Beatrice Cr pf	100	14	14	14	
14¼	8¾		Beech-Nut-Pack	200	82½	82½	82½	83½
111	95½	5.86	Belding Hem	100	60	60	60	
8	12⅛		Bendix Avia Rys ppf	1700	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13
23½	16⅛		Benefit Ind L	100	111	111	111	
33⅜	24¾	.25b	Bend x Aviation	2000	16⅜	16	16	16⅞
49½	34¾		Best & Co	19000	18⅝	17⅞	18½	19⅜
82	65¼		Bethlehem Steel	12000	39⅞	38¾	39½	
40	27	1b	Beth Steel pf	200	72½	72½	72½	74
10⅝	10⅜		Bigelow-Sanford	100	105	105	105	105
100	58	1	Blaw Knox	160	34½	34	34	
56¼	48⅛		Bloomingdale pf	200	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝
68¾	55	3	Blumenthal pf	10	99	99	99	100
27½	19¾	1.60	Bohn Alum & Br	1200	51½	50¼	51½	
28⅝	20¾	1	Borden	1200	59	57⅝	57	60
18⅛	11	.25b	Borg Warner	9000	25	24	23⅞	26
36¼	28¼		Briggs Mfg	18000	15⅜	14⅝	14⅞	16⅝
10⅞	7		Brooklyn Man T	4000	29	28¼	29	29⅞
14¼	10		Brunswick Balke	800	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	9⅝
37⅜	25		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
5⅜	3⅜		Budd Mfg	1500	5¾	5½	5½	6
17⅝	7¾		Budd Mfg pf	30	28	28	28	29½
15	6		Budd Wheel	1900	4	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
27⅝	20¾		Bullard	1900	12¼	11¼	11⅜	13
19⅜	15	.40	Bulova Watch	200	5	5	5	5½
3	2		Burco Bros pf	230	10½	10¼	10¼	11½
32¾	21⅞		Burroughs Add	2500	15⅜	15	15⅛	15
63	47¼		hBush Term deb	100	5	5	5	
			Butte Cop & Zinc	500	2¼	2	2	
			Byers pf	2200	25¾	24¼	25	26¼
				20	55	54½	54½	

—C—

27⅛	18¾	.25b	Calif Packing	500	24¾	24½	24½	25
6⅝	2⅜	1	Calumet & Hecla	1900	4¾	4½	4⅝	5
29⅛	24¼		Canada Dry	1200	26¼	25⅞	26	26⅝
18¼	12¾		Canadian Pacific	8300	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	16⅞
33¾	28½	2	Cannon Mills	800	33	32½	32½	33½
86⅜	68	8	Case Thresh pf	2800	69	67½	68½	71¾
32⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	10	73	73	73	
3¼	1¼	h	Celotex vtc	4300	29¼	28½	29¼	30
44⅞	33⅜		Celanese Corp	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	
4⅜	2¼	h	Celotex Co	3500	37	36¼	36½	38⅞
14⅛	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	100	31½	31½	31½	
32⅞	24	1½	Central Aguirre	110	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	13
12⅜	7¾		Century Ribbon	400	24½	24½	24½	24½
40¼	31½		Cerro de Pasco	2400	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	11
7½	3¼		Certain-Teed	9200	32⅝	31¾	32½	34
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
46⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1500	39½	39	39¼	40¾
8	2⅞		Chi & E Ill pf	2900	44	43½	44	44¼
5½	2⅛	h	Chi & Gt West	200	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	5¼
11⅞	6¼	h	Chi & Gt W pf	600	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅞
8½	4¼		Chi Mil & St P	1000	10¼	10¼	10⅜	10⅝
13¼	6⅞		Chi Mil & St P pf	2100	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
9⅞	6⅜		Chi & N'western	3500	10⅜	10	10¼	10⅝
6¼	2¾	h	Chi Pneu Tool	9100	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅞
8	3⅞	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	7½	7⅜	7⅜	8
9⅝	4⅝	h	Chi RI&P 6%	200	6	6	6	6
30¾	19¼	1b	Chickasha Cot O	200	7	6½	7	7⅞
11⅝	6		Childs Company	200	26½	26½	26½	
60⅜	49⅛	1	Chrysler	500	9¾	8¾	9	10
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	65300	51⅝	50⅝	51⅝	53⅞
30	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	21½	21	21	21½
1¼	¾		City Stores vtc	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2⅛	⅞		City Stores	600	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
39⅜	28	1	Cluett Peabody	600	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12⅜
18⅛	9⅜		Colgate-Palm-P	2000	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	27⅜
28½	18		Collins & Aikman	3300	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	16½
8¾	3⅝	½	Colo Fuel & Ir	4100	23	22½	22¾	24½
19¾	11⅛	.50	Colo & Southern	500	6½	6¼	6¼	
76⅛	52	6	Columbia Gas	80	32⅞	30¾	32	33¼
28½	23		Columbia G pf A	9200	15¾	15½	15½	15⅞
71	58	2	Columbia Pic vtc	800	25¾	25¾	25¾	27¾
32	18⅝	1	Columbian Carb	2400	66⅛	65½	65½	66¾
59	38	3	Comm Credit	2200	29¼	28½	29¼	31⅜
57¾	35¾	2	Comm Invest	200	47	47	47	
106	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	2900	54⅞	52½	53	55½
36¾	26	.60	Comm Solvents	100	105	105	105	106
33¾	13¾		Comwith & So	19400	28½	27½	28	29½
44⅞	21½	6	Conde Nast Pub	9400	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	25⅝
10½	7¾		Congoleum Nairn	500	38¾	37¾	37¾	39
31¼	23	1.30	Consol Film Ind	3100	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	27¾
5⅜	2½	.50b	Consol Film I pf	900	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4⅝
17½	10⅝		Consol Oil	700	15½	14¾	15½	16½
47⅜	35⅜	3	Consol Gas pf	7400	38⅞	38¼	38⅝	39½
92¼	82	5	Consol Oil	600	89½	88	88¼	89
14¼	9¾	.25b	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	5	5	5	
12⅜	2⅞		Consol Textile	8900	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	12¼
10	6½		Container A	2100	9	8¾	9	
4½	2⅜		Container B	2400	4¾	4	4	
14⅜	7		Cont Baking A	800	11	10½	10¾	11¾
2⅜	1		Cont Baking B	1600	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
64	46¼	4	Cont Can	200	61¼	61¼	61¼	61½
34⅞	23⅜	1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	2300	76½	76	76½	77½
2⅝	1⅜		Cont Insurance	100	9	9	9	10
30	19¼	2	Mont Motors	1900	30½	29½	30¼	31
51¼	40¼		Cont Oil	800	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17⅝
84½	71¼		Corn Products	15300	19⅛	18¼	18¾	19¾
26½	19¼		Coty	2900	70¾	69¼	69½	70¾
81	68	2	Cream of Wheat	1200	71¼	69¾	69¾	70
61	46	2	Crosley Radio	1200	32½	32⅜	32⅜	32⅝
40	35½	2.70	Crown Cork & S	1300	29¼	28½	28½	30
6¼	3⅞		Crown Corp pf	100	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
38¾	21¾		Crown Zellerbach	600	5¾	5	5	
69¼	48		Crucible Steel	900	29¼	29	29½	30¾
10½	3¼		Crucible Steel pf	200	58⅛	58	58½	59⅝
9	3½		Cuba Rx pf	20	8½	8	8	
50¾	37	2½	Cuban Am Sug	1600	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7¾
25¼	13½		Cudahy Packing	1200	46	45¼	45¼	47
71	34½	1½g	Curtis Publishg	800	21½	20¼	21½	23
5¼	2½		Curtis Pub pf	800	67¼	67	67¼	69
11⅞	5¼		Curtiss-Wright	11700	4¼	4	4¼	4½
71	70½	8	Curtis-Wright A	15800	11	10½	10¾	11¼
21½	11		Cushman's Sons	20	70½	70½	70½	
			Cutler Hammer	200	16½	16¼	16¼	16½

—D—

8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	300	7	6⅞	7	
34½	26⅛		Deere & Co	3800	28⅝	27⅜	27⅝	29
73½	53		Del & Hudson	800	61	60¼	61	62½
33¾	22½		Del Lack & W	1900	27	26¼	26¾	27⅞
11⅞	7¾		Denver R G pf	1200	10⅝	9	10¼	9¾
84	62½	4	Detroit Edison	300	80¼	78	80¼	
28½	24	1	Diamond Match	1100	23⅜	23¼	23¼	24
31½	29	1½	Diamond M pf	400	29	28½	28½	29¼
39¼	32	1†	Dome Mines	7200	38⅝	37⅝	38½	39½
103⅞	90⅝	2	Douglas A	29800	24¾	23¼	24¾	26⅛
			du Pont de Nem	8400	94⅝	93¼	93⅝	95½

—E—

12⅝	5½		Eastern Roll Mill	1500	9⅞	8¾	9¾	10½
93¾	79	3	Eastman Kodak	1200	86½	85¼	86	88
133	120	6	Easy Washing Mc	100	132	132	132	133½
22⅜	13¼	.25b	Elec Auto-Lite	5300	19	18½	19	20
19¼	11⅜		Elec Boat	12300	27½	26½	27	28⅝
31⅜	18⅛		Elec & Mus Ind	1100	8¾	8½	8⅝	9
7½	3⅜		Elec Power& Lt	3900	7¼	7	7¼	7⅝
9⅝	4½		Elec Pow & L pf	800	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15¼
20¼	8¼		El Pw&L 6%pf	800	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
19¾	8							

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. In $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.27	Last Mar.26
82	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	500	46	44¾	44¾	47¼
7⅞	3⅝	h	Elk Horn Coal	600	1½	1	1	
23¼	11⅜	h	Elk Horn Coal pf	300	2½	2½	2½	
63	51½	3	Endicott Johnson	300	51½	51½	51½	
8¾	4¼		Engineers Pub S	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
25½	14⅜		Engineers Pd spf	500	15⅝	15	15	18
24½	11		Engineers pf ww	100	15	15	15	
10¾	8¾	1	Equitable Off Bld	600	10¼	15½	15½	
24½	13⅞		Erie RR	500	8½	8¾	8¾	9
28⅝	16		Erie RR 1pf	2900	21	19¾	21	21½
14¾	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	600	24½	24½	24½	25¼
23⅜	9		Evans Products	1400	17	11½	11½	12
9¼	4		Exchange Buffet	2400	19½	18⅞	19¼	20½
				30	8¾	8½	8½	9½

—F—

7⅜	4⅛		Fairbanks pf	50	7¼	6½	6⅝	7¼
18	7		Fairbanks Morse	400	15½	14⅝	14⅞	16
61	30		Fairbanks M pf	70	52	52	52	
11⅛	7¼		Fed Lt & Trac	600	9½	9	9¼	9¾
62	34¼	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	200	61	59	59	61
9⅜	6		Fed Motor Tr	100	6½	6½	6½	7
5⅝	2		Fed Screw W	200	55	55	55	
34½	23¾	1.20	Fed Water Serv	400	25	23	23	25
11	7		Fidelity Phe F In	100	27	27	27	27
100	57	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	110	7⅞	7	7	
20½	18	.40	Filenes pf	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	6
81½	71	6	Firestone T & R	1800	21⅛	20½	20⅞	21⅜
61½	54½	2½	Firsin Tech pf A	100	80	80	80	80½
17⅞	9⅜		First Nat Stores	500	58⅜	57	57	58⅝
16⅜	10½		Follansbee B	100	12¾	11½	12	
22	13		Food Mach	100	15	13	13	13
27½	19⅜	.95e	Foster-Wheeler	900	18½	17½	17⅝	19¼
17¾	12¾		Fourth Nat Inv	300	22⅝	22½	22⅝	23
17⅜	12¼		Foundation	400	13¼	12½	12½	13½
63	36⅞	7	Fox Film A	1100	15⅛	14¼	14⅝	15¼
50¾	40⅜	2	Franklin Sim pf	20	50	50	50	
17	9		Freeport Texas	1200	41½	40¾	41⅛	42⅞

Financial: News and Comment

Steel Federation In England Agrees On Reorganization

Meets Government Demand for Price Control and Greater Efficiency

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — A scheme for partial reorganization has been accepted "in principle" by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers at a meeting here by 76 votes to 28. There were about 200 members present at the meeting, and the low voting was due to the circumstance that each member firm may vote once only.

This scheme for reorganizing the iron and steel industry is really based on a reconstruction of the national federation itself. Henceforward the federation will be a central body, with a governing board of about 60 members. It will be assisted by 10 regional committees and roughly 14 trade associations. The regional committees will supply 28 of the members of the governing board. These will chiefly represent the steel makers, while the 25 or 35 coming from the trade associations will look after the interests of the steel users.

Plan a Compromise

The function of the Federation will not greatly differ from what it has been doing in the recent past. It will give information, carry on research, collect statistics, control the import of steel, act as a central tribunal to arbitrate on points in dispute within the industry, and coordinate the price lists of the various associations. Dominion producers are eligible for membership. It is noteworthy that the scheme does not provide machinery for bringing about compulsory amalgamations.

The plan is in the nature of a compromise that fails to please any section of the population very much. The National Federation was formed in 1932, when the National Government refused to grant the measure of protection which the industry was demanding unless the industry furnished some concrete evidence of an active intention to reorganize itself along more efficient lines.

Government Grants Tariff

A tariff of 33 1-3 per cent was granted on condition that the national committee would evolve some reorganized scheme that would be acceptable both to the trade and to the Government. From this tariff, steel to be used for shipbuilding was excepted.

In the first part of 1933 the national committee produced a scheme which the Government regarded as more or less satisfactory, but it was turned down by the industry itself. The committee went back to its work, and has now evolved the present scheme, which progressive opinion is not disposed to consider very radical

It is generally criticized on the ground that it leaves the central body very weak, giving the power of initiative to the constituent associations. The scheme aims mainly at controlling prices, and limiting output through a quota system, but it is pointed out that the essential need of the industry is for production to be concentrated in efficient units.

Heavy Withdrawals From Bank in Switzerland

ZURICH, Switzerland, March 26 (AP)—Uneasiness abroad over demands for devaluation of the Swiss franc cost the National Bank of Switzerland withdrawals of 40,000,000 Swiss francs (approximately $12,960,000) in gold and foreign exchange for the week ended March 23, the statement revealed today.

The currency is still protected by 95 per cent coverage. The bank has 1,781,000,000 francs (about $577,000,000) in gold and 1,600,000 francs (approximately $518,000) in foreign exchange.

Dr. Jean Musy, Swiss Minister of Finance, resigned last week in protest of what he termed growing demands for devaluation. The Government said his action would not affect the money policy.

99 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

Cambridge Savings Bank

Harvard Square
Cambridge

DEPOSIT BY MAIL

INTEREST BEGINS APR. 2

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

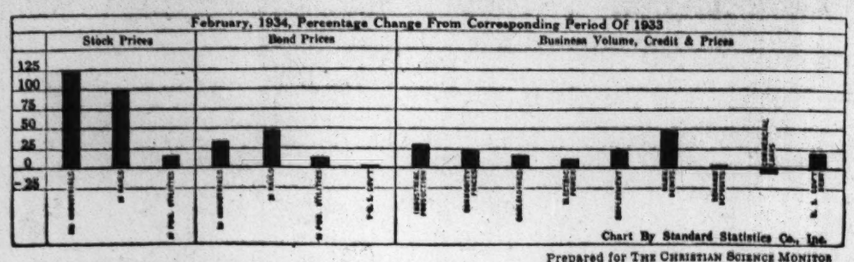
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 16
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Apr. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Apr. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20

Stock and Bond Prices Gain Relative to General Business



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE accompanying chart shows the gain in the last year of stock and bond prices, together with the percentage changes in various important underlying factors of the general business situation. The improved railroad situation is evidenced by the substantial rise in rail bonds.

Reduced Prices Do Not Attract Buyers of Cloth

Some Accumulation at Mills Results in Curtailment of Operations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 27 —Representatives of some of the print cloth mills, seeing their present orders almost completed, sought to stimulate business by sharp reductions in their prices. Business has been so dull for more than a month that they believed lower prices would attract customers in large numbers.

Reductions of from 1/16c to 1/4c were offered in several leading numbers but they failed to attract any appreciable volume of business.

It was evident that the time was not yet ripe for a new buying wave. Dealers were generally apprehensive of the outcome of the threatened closing of the automobile factories which would seriously curtail the buying power of the most prosperous section of the people.

Buyers from the central west who were clamoring for quick deliveries of finished goods a week or more ago suddenly asked sellers to hold deliveries. These requests, therefore, slowed up the movement of goods ready for delivery, and caused some accumulation of goods at the mills. This weakness spread to other sections of the coarse yarn division, but in no case did the lower prices induce any heavy buying.

Several mills have already announced voluntary curtailment of operation for April and some have suggested that the curtailment be made uniform in all print cloth mills.

Activity in the fine goods division was confined largely to orders for early deliveries, and the demand for these was great enough to command premiums in many cases. The mills are so tightly sold up for the next few weeks that it was hard to get firm promises for delivery before Memorial Day. This is due quite largely to the jam in finishing plants.

Fine lawns and organdies were bought for deliveries beginning in June and extending into August, and some fancy sport fabrics for costing materials were taken for May and June delivery. Beach wear goods will be delivered not later than May. The finishing plants have available capacity for May and June which is thus being taken up.

Drapery goods are also being sold for June and July delivery.

Combed broadcloths were taken in moderate volume at 12c for 128x68s and 136x60s, although many mills held those goods at 12¼c. Combed lawns moved in moderate volume at 9c for early and 8⅞c for later deliveries of the 40-inch 9.00-yard 76x72s.

Morgan Syndicate Is Sued on $50,000,000 Russian Bond Issue

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—A suit for $50,000,000, with interest from June, 1919, was filed in Federal Court today against J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Bank of New York, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Lee, Higginson & Co. and Kidder Peabody & Co.

The suit was begun by Wolfram Hill, holder of two $1000 certificates of participation in the $50,000,000 credit extended to the Imperial Russian Government, June 18, 1916, under a 6½ per cent interest proviso.

Mr. Hill charged that the defendants were sponsors of the credit and that in June, 1916, they caused the certificates of participation to be issued and sold to the public. In that connection he alleged, on information and belief, that the defendants "fraudulently, wilfully, falsely and with knowledge thereof" concealed the bankrupt condition of Russia. Mr. Hill alleged that Russia's condition at the time the certificates were issued was such that it would have required half of Russia's entire revenue to pay 6 per cent interest on its indebtedness.

The plaintiff asks judgment for $2000 individually, and, on behalf of all holders of certificates of indebtedness, the amount of $50,000,000 with interest.

Boston & Maine to Get $1,550,000 From PWA

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The Boston & Maine Railroad received Interstate Commerce Commission approval for a loan of $1,550,000 by the Public Works Administration to be used to make repairs to track, roadway and signal facilities.

The roadway repairs include ballasting 32 miles of main line and resurfacing 170 miles. The company also will install 8000 tons of heavy rail on various secondary main and branch lines, side tracks and yard tracks.

The signal repairs are to consist of installation of new signals and substitution of color light signals for other type.

The work is expected to be done between April 1 and Dec. 31, 1934.

The World's Business

Wheat in Russia

THE power or weakness of the Kremlin in international affairs has a habit of following the trend of wheat production. If this is down, so is government confidence. Thus, in 1931, when the Japanese were poaching on the Russian sphere of influence in North Manchuria, the Soviet said very little; the country's wheat out-turn had fallen from 83.5 to 69.5 million tons. Out-turn in 1932 remained around the same level. But did you notice a new self-confidence in Kremlin last year? Wheat gives the reason; outturn rose to 89.8 million tons, the largest harvest on record. Russia seems to be one of the few remaining countries that gets courage as well as sustenance from bumper crops.

Credit, Not Gold

A correspondent in our magazine section questions the advisability of relying on the precious metals as the basis of money. "Why not the credit of the Government?" he asks. Why not, indeed? Americans in the depression years were urged to dig out gold as a patriotic duty. (As if the United States, which was combed for gold years ago, was full of deposits awaiting exploitation!) The Government was asked to grubstake them. The metal, it was contended, would add so many more times to money in circulation. But where was the country's output going? Into the strong boxes of hoarders, either in the United States or Europe. Now the metal is going to Washington. Again one hears the argument that it makes for so much more money available for circulation purposes. But will it necessarily mean this? No. The country is already full of money awaiting employment. New gold at this time is simply adding to the ranks of unemployed money. And what is the use of piling it up in Washington? It is no longer there as a redemption fund for the currency. It simply makes dollars look nicer to the old-fashioned and insures that the gold-producing industry gets a share of the national income.

Chinese Standards

When Mr. Rufus Steele noted that Chinese workers spend a higher percentage of their incomes for food than other workers, he was noting an economic law. This is called Engels' law. Engels was a German economist contemporaneous with Marx. He showed that as the family income increases the proportion spent for necessities decreases, and vice versa. Thus the fact that the Chinese spend a bigger proportion of their income on food than any other people is merely an illustration of their low income and nothing else.

American Standards

Economists have observed the operation of Engel's law so carefully that it may be said that a family is in all probability on the poverty level when it spends as much as 40 per cent of its income for food. Mr. Steele reported that "the Far East spends more than one-half" on food. As a Shanghai report, commenting upon the statement, says, it is nearer the whole than a half. How does the United States compare? American figures show the following percentages (Yearbook of Agriculture, 1931, p. 1033): 2886 families in 11 states in 1926, 41.2 per cent. This is a shade above the poverty line. In other words, living standards in China are extremely low, but living standards in the United States could bear a great deal of improvement.

Looking Back

It may be noted, incidentally, that the year of the American investigation above is the year that so many folk, looking back through rose-colored spectacles, designate as a normal prosperity year. Memories are always colored by relativity. For 1926 was not the year of our dreams. It simply happens to be the year that the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, for purely statistical reasons, chose to denote as a base period (or 100) for purposes of comparing wholesale prices and living costs. President Roosevelt, contrary to the general impression, has never once mentioned this date as his goal. Looking back is not his habit. As the title of his first book suggested, he is always "looking forward," and he would no doubt agree with Miss Frances Perkins, who has well defined the standard of living as "a flying goal."

Recovery

Washington changes emphasis as readily as a chameleon. For the nonce Recovery seems to be stressed. And by Recovery I mean the restoration of business under its own steam. To this end business men require the lure of profits. If they see them at the end of an undertaking, they will embark upon that undertaking. The President has made a dozen or more of such confidence-creating moves since his epoch-making decree of Feb. 1, which translated dollar depreciating into dollar stabilization on a devalued basis. This decree encouraged bankers and investors who supply the financial sinews of business. Then the President has authorized the bill calling for a year's postponement of the scheme for the permanent insurance of bank deposits. A seemingly well-authenticated rumor that the Securities Act is to be modified has also drifted out of Washington. Reform has a habit of working at cross purposes with this type of Recovery. It seemed to do so in certain aspects of the old Fletcher Bill. But the President, apparently with an eye on modification, stated that he hadn't read that bill. And his statement, apart from other evidence, is taken as proof that the new bill, which tones down the deflationism of the old bill, owes a great deal to his influence.

H. B. E.

Wholesale Commodity Prices Rise 2 Per Cent During February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26 — Wholesale commodity prices rose 2 per cent during the month of February, advancing the index number for the month to 73.6 per cent of the 1926 average as compared with 72.2 per cent for January, according to figures just released by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

The continued upward movement in prices was well scattered throughout the 10 major groups of commodities covered by the bureau. All groups showed advances with the exception of fuel and lighting materials which decreased by 1 per cent. Of the 784 items in the index, 218 or more than 25 per cent of the total showed an increase and 478 showed no change. Decreases were registered in only 88 instances, as compared with 118 during the month of January.

The actual increases since the low point of 1933 as well as the changes which have taken place since February, 1933, June, 1929, and from the average for the year 1929 for each of the major groups and special groups of commodities are shown in the following table:

Group	Per cent of change between February, 1934, and— Feb. 1933	June 1929	Low since June, 1929, and month in which point was reached
All commodities	+23.1	—22.7	+23.1 (Feb. 1933)
Foods	+24.2	—32.7	+24.2 (Feb. 1933)
Hides and leather products	+31.8	—17.0	+31.8 (Feb. 1933)
Textile products	+80.2	—14.7	+80.2 (Feb. 1933)
Fuel and lighting	+13.8	—14.3	+19.9 (May 1933)
Metals and metal products	+12.4	—14.0	+13.1 (Apr. 1933)
Building materials	+24.1	— 9.0	+24.1 (Feb. 1933)
Chemicals and drugs	+ 5.9	—19.2	+ 6.0 (Mar. 1933)
Housefurnishing goods	+12.0	—14.4	+13.3 (Apr. 1933)
Miscellaneous	+15.7	—16.9	+18.5 (Apr. 1933)
Raw materials	+36.4	—31.7	+36.4 (Feb. 1933)
Semimanufactured articles	+32.9	—19.0	+32.9 (Feb. 1933)
Finished products	+17.2	—18.9	+17.2 (Feb. 1933)
Nonagricultural commodities	+19.5	—18.6	+19.5 (Feb. 1933)
All commodities other than farm products and food	+19.2	—14.4	+20.5 (Apr. 1933)

Would Recall All Money And Issue New Currency

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Senator Connally (D.) of Texas said yesterday he was having drafted a bill to recall all outstanding currency and to issue new money in its place in an effort to bring hoarded money out of hiding.

Holders of existing bills and coins would be required to turn them over to the Government in exchange for new money.

St. Paul Road to Spend $77,000,000 During 1934

CHICAGO, March 27 (AP)—The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad will spend $77,000,000 for pay rolls, taxes, maintenance and equipment this year, President H. A. Scandrett estimated.

The road placed orders last week totaling $2,000,000.

The company will build on its own shops 50 day coaches of new type and 25 baggage-express cars.

Federal Control Over Commodity Markets Is Plan

Smith-Jones Bills Would Place Rigid Restrictions Over Trading

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The placing of commodity futures trading under rigid federal supervision which would regulate the amount of business any individual or company would be permitted to do was proposed in bills introduced yesterday by Senator Smith (D.), South Carolina, and Representative Jones (D.), Texas, chairmen of the Senate and House Agricultural Committees.

The measures would extend the provisions of the Grain Futures Act to include barley, rye, flaxseed, grain sorghum and mill feeds, and would require that futures commission merchants be licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

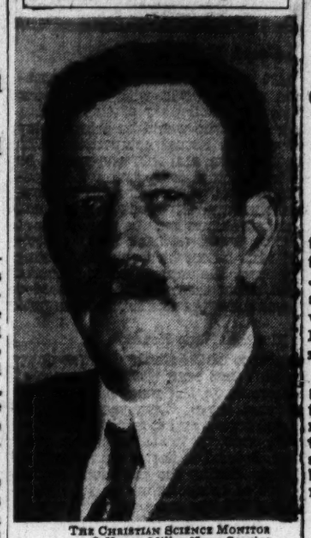
Authority for regulating the details of trading on commodity futures markets was asked under the federal powers to regulate interstate commerce, upon which the bills said "excessive speculation" placed an "undue burden."

Trading of an individual or company would be regulated not only as to the amount in any one market, but as to purchases and sales for any given delivery. Futures commission merchants would be required to report to the Secretary of Agriculture when one of their customers had reached or exceeded his specified trading limit.

"Legitimate hedging" operations would be excluded from limitations placed on short selling. Such hedging would be permitted to an extent necessary to balance the amount of cash commodities actually held, and farmers would be permitted to sell short to the extent of their prospective crop for the next 12 months.

Fines of from $500 to $10,000 and imprisonment of from six to 12 months would be fixed as penalties and each day's violation after an offender had been notified by the Secretary of Agriculture would constitute a separate offense.

Sponsors Trading Bill



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR © Henry Miller News Service

Elliston D. Smith

Senator from South Carolina and Chairman of the United States Senate Agricultural Committee.

Increase in Wages Being Considered By Steel Makers

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Several leading steel producers are considering an increase in wages, probably of 10 per cent, it was reliably reported in Wall Street today, and an announcement is expected through the Iron and Steel Institute tomorrow.

It was expected the increase would not involve a reduction in the present 40-hour week, since steel executives have asserted this would seriously interfere with steel-making processes, without an adequately compensating increase in employment.

It was understood that the movement toward higher wages had been spurred along by a leading steel executive in Pittsburgh, who sent telegrams to heads of other companies inviting them to join in a 10 per cent wage boost.

Japan Seeking to Expand Trade With United States

Official Urges Agreement to Continue Free Interchange of Silk and Cotton and Three-Way Accord With Latin-American Countries

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TOKYO, March 27—The negotiation of a trade agreement, guaranteeing the continued free entry of Japanese silk into the United States and American cotton into Japan, was urged yesterday by Saburo Kurusu, chief of the commercial bureau of the Foreign Office.

At the same time, the official suggested that the two nations study the possibility of a multiple agreement with Latin-American countries to aid the balancing of commercial accounts and help expand foreign business by a three-way arrangement.

U. S. Uses Most of Japan's Silk

The United States takes about 90 per cent of Japan's raw silk exports and the latter country has become virtually the chief purchaser of American raw cotton. The Government here, it was stated, wants to maintain the ratio of this mutually advantageous trade and, under the tariff bargaining powers each government hopes to have soon, move toward the negotiation of a permanent pact providing that the two articles remain duty free.

Mr. Kurusu said that in total business, Japan now buys more from the United States than it sells there and that Latin America is beginning to buy more from this Eastern empire than Japan can absorb from that part of the Southern Hemisphere.

Some of the most remarkable gains in modern economic history have been made by Japanese traders in the Latin American markets in the last few years, and her textile exports to that part of the world have thrown a genuine fear into the industrial area of Great Britain.

Want Three-Way Project

The Foreign Office official said that the Japanese this year expect to have record sales among the southern American republics, but the Government is somewhat perplexed about reciprocal trade. Little that Latin-America sells can be used in Japan.

Mr. Kurusu would have Japan and the United States go into the matter and try to work out some three-way project whereby the United States could help absorb some of the excess in the Japanese-Latin-American account.

If Japan then can sell more textiles in Latin America, the United States can sell more cotton in Japan, he declared. An agreement of this sort, he asserted, would help business three ways.

The Government is well pleased with Japanese-American trade, it was plainly indicated. At the present time, 72 per cent of all Japanese exports to the United States are represented by raw silk. Sixty-one per cent of United States exports to Japan consist of raw cotton.

Trade Mission Coming

Little farm girls in Japan's upland villages reel the raw silk for the New Jersey and other mills, while the fields of the American South supply the efficient and busy textile manufacturing plants in the fast-growing industrial area here.

A new educational and trade mission probably will be sent soon to the United States, it was revealed, to further the campaign for sales of silk goods. The Japanese hope to make some dent in the rayon industry and help American manufacturers increase their sales of silk goods and silk articles.

The Foreign Office urged that Americans remain aloof from the present European moves to restrict Japan's exports, saying that cotton purchases by Japan would drop if the Japanese textile business is hit.

"There can be no return to the pre-war period when world economics centered around Europe," Mr. Kurusu declared, adding:

"The United States is the only first class commercial nation with which we are not in some sort of economic conflict."

The FIRST
NATIONAL BANK *of*
BOSTON

150th Anniversary
1784 ★ 1934

A CONDENSED STATEMENT *of* CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches
as of March 5, 1934

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks and the Treasurer of the United States		$172,090,280.54
United States Government Securities		135,149,511.75
State and Municipal Securities		13,764,426.09
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers		30,223,737.20
Loans, Discounts and Investments		287,904,932.76
Banking Houses		14,390,560.32
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		15,347,444.60
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets		4,122,775.82
Total		$672,993,669.08

LIABILITIES

Capital	$44,500,000.00	
Surplus and Profits	28,040,879.78	$72,540,879.78
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount, and Contingencies		16,762,189.14
Acceptances Executed for Customers		16,639,993.31
Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills Sold		3,229,571.28
Agreements to Repurchase United States Government Securities		2,723,000.00
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		1,263,659.82
Deposits		559,834,375.75
Total		$672,993,669.08

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

Canadian-American Teams Start 1934 Playoffs for the Henri Fontaine Cup

Bruin Cubs To Face Arrows At Garden Tonight

First Game in Playoffs for Can-Am League Hockey Championship

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Boston		Philadelphia
Halliday, lw		rw, Boyd
P. Jerwa, c		c, Anderson
Patterson, rw		lw, King
McInenly, ld		rd, Jeremiah
J. Jerwa, rd		ld, Peters
Jackson, g		g, Wood

Boston spares—Davie, Filmore, Buckles, Heximer, Cunningham, Weir, Harnott. Philadelphia spares—Hinsperger, McGoldrick, Desmarais, Collings, McLeod, Waite.

Finalists for the Henri Fontaine Cup, emblematic of the Canadian-American Hockey League championship, last season, the Bruin Cubs and Philadelphia Arrows meet at the Boston Garden tonight as semifinalists this season. In reality the Cubs are defending, while the Providence Reds, first-place team in the regular season, mark time to meet the winner of this series.

Although the original plans made by the local Garden had tonight's game listed for Philadelphia and the home game here Thursday, the Cubs upset this by losing to New Haven Sunday. That defeat gave the Arrows second instead of third place and the right to name where the first game would be played. The Arrows elected to play here first and the others on home ice.

On the season's play between the two, the Cubs have the better record, having won five and tied two out of 10 played. The Arrows floundered around somewhat during the early stages of the season, but their whirlwind finish, winning seven of their last nine games, makes them formidable contenders. On the other hand, the Cubs have slumped badly when games meant so much, losing four out of the last eight, with one resulting in a tie.

Herb Gardiner plans no change in his Arrow lineup. King, Boyd and Anderson start as forwards, with Jeremiah and Peters on defense in front of Wood. The Cubs plan on Halliday, F. Jerwa and Patterson as starting forwards with Joe Jerwa and McInenly the defense for Jackson.

♪ ♪ ♪

Charles "Chuck" Gardiner has won the Georges Vezina Memorial Cup for goalies twice. He first captured the trophy two seasons ago and the presentation last Sunday night made the second time. Tiny Thompson of Boston has won it twice, George Hainsworth (while with Canadiens) three times, and Roy Worters of Americans once.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tonight's game will be the last view of the Cubs in Boston this season unless they eliminate the Arrows and enter the final against Providence. Should the Cubs win tonight and again at Philadelphia Thursday, they will start the final series at the Boston Garden Saturday against Providence. If they divide the first two, a third will be played at Philadelphia Saturday.

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That exhibition series between a group of National League stars and Northwestern League players will be interesting to the prairie fans. Many of the N. H. L. group have not been seen in action out that way for years, such as Eddie Shore, Red Dutton, Red Beattie, Tiny Thompson, Art Chapman, Ronnie Martin, Lloyd Klein and Peggy O'Neil. The result means nothing.

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Mickey Roach, a former favorite to Boston hockey fans and coach of Syracuse during the present season, has resigned by request. The Stars are now being handled by Earl Miller, veteran center.

♪ ♪ ♪

Amateur hockey may expand to sectional proportions next season. The success (financially) of amateur hockey this season has the many rink owners aspiring to form league hockey and embrace teams from Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Atlantic City, Detroit, Chicago and possibly other cities. The traveling problem might necessitate splitting up the circuit to avoid long jumps.

♪ ♪ ♪

Walter Brown, son of George V. Brown, manager of the Boston Arena, is back in Boston after piloting the United States Rangers, amateur hockey team, over Europe this winter. The trip was successful in spite of cancellations due to the Paris and Vienna rioting.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Jones Is Still a Great Golfer

WELL, Bobby Jones has taken part in his first competitive tournament since he conquered the golfing world with his famous "Grand Slam" in 1930 and now the followers of this ancient game have their answer as to whether or not he would be able to play as well as he did before he withdrew from actual competition. The answer was that he was not up to his 1930 form, and this was only to be expected. The absence of any player from actual competition for a period of four years is bound to affect his playing, as there is a vast difference between playing in friendly matches and in public competition. That Jones did as well as he did speaks volumes for the soundness of his game, and it is our opinion that, if he would get back into competitive playing, it would be only a short time before he would be playing as good golf as he ever did. Judging from the reports coming out of Augusta, Ga., during the past week-end, about the only thing he needed to make him a sub-par player again was some practice around the putting green.

Others Have Improved Much in Four Years

There is another reason why Jones's score of 294 finished as far down in the list as it did, and that is the fact that even the short space of four years has seen a considerable increase in the number of professionals who are able to keep up with or shatter par. Every year sees some of the younger players getting better and better, and it is not at all surprising that there were 12 golfers in the masters' invitation tournament who turned in better cards than Jones. Several of the players ahead of him have come into the golfing limelight during the past four or five years; but the golfer who has been out of competition for four years and then comes back to turn in a card of 294, the same as was made by F. Densmore Shute, present open champion of Great Britain, and Walter C. Hagen, former holder of several British and United States championships, is still a golfer of championship class. Jones is credited with saying that he will not compete again until the masters' tournament of 1935, and many a golfing enthusiast will regret this decision. It seems quite evident that Jones secured considerable enjoyment from his recent venture at Augusta, and it is quite certain that he will get a lot of pleasure out of these tournaments from year to year without being weighed down by the thought that he has a title at stake.

♪ ♪ ♪

Is Hockey Following Horace Greeley

A Detroit club holds the amateur hockey championship of the United States; the Detroit Red Wings are very much in line for the National Hockey League championship and the Stanley Cup, and the Detroit Olympics and London Tecumsehs are tied for first place in the playoff for the championship of the International League, all of which would seem to indicate very strongly that professional hockey is following that ancient advice which Horace Greeley is said to have given a young man some years ago.

♪ ♪ ♪

Another Boost for Basketball in the East

Figures recently released for the recreational period which ended this month at Dartmouth College show that basketball led in popularity, with 227 students taking part. This is added evidence that the court game is growing more and more popular in the eastern part of the United States, and it will not be surprising if the eastern colleges have to increase the capacity of their buildings, as has been the case in the West during the past 10 or 15 years.

Pros and Amateurs Will Fire Away On 22 Fronts May 14

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 26—The United States Golf Association will retain the sectional qualifying rounds for the national open golf championship, to be staged this year at The Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., June 7. Only 10 foreign players, and the 30 low scorers and tied in the 1933 open championship will be exempt.

The 80 or more places for which qualifying scores are required will be distributed between 22 courses, according to the number of entries received.

The qualifying rounds, at 36 holes, medal play, will be held on May 14, on the following courses: Worcester (Mass.) C. C.; Winged Foot G. C., Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Huntingdon Valley C. C., Abington, Penna.; Lakeside C. C., Richmond, Va.; Atlanta A. C. (East Lake Course), Atlanta, Ga.; Brook Hollow G. C., Dallas, Texas; Fox Chapel G. C., Aspinwall, Penna; Shaker Heights C. C., Cleveland, Ohio; Meadowbrook C. C., Northville, Mich.; Olympia Fields (Ill.) C. C.; Interlachen C. C., Minneapolis, Minn.; Westwood C. C., St. Louis, Mo.; Oakwood G. & C. C., Kansas City, Mo.; Cherry Hills Club, Denver, Colo.; Fox Hills G. C., Culver City, Calif.; California G. C., San Francisco; Waverley C. C., Portland, Ore.; Omaha (Neb.) Field Club; Miami Valley G. C., Dayton, Ohio; Country Club of Buffalo, N. Y.; Bell Meade C. C., Nashville, Tenn, and Oklahoma City G. & C. C.

Ogden Phipps Wins U. S. Court Tennis Final in Five Sets

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 26—Ogden Phipps, Roslyn, L. I., continued his victorious career in court tennis, on Saturday, when he captured his initial national championship, at the Racquet & Tennis Club. He defeated last year's champion, James H. Van Alen of Newport, after a closely-fought five-set battle, 3—6, 6—4, 6—5, 4—6, 6—2.

Only 25 years old, a graduate of Harvard in 1931, Phipps is the youngest champion since the start of Jay Gould. He has been playing only four years, but already has shown skill that is likely to keep him high in the game. His strokes are far more powerful than Van Alen's and this really accounted for his victory, as Van Alen is the better court general, and outcrafted the champion most of the time. But the wallops of Phipps, chiefly directed at the tambour, left Van Alen without a chance to use his offensive strokes, and though the former title holder, with his English stroke, was active and skillful, and fought every inch of the way, he was borne down by speed, and was on the defensive most of the time. Van Alen depended on his shooting for the hasards to win the first set, though many nets resulted from the difficulty of handling the wallops of Phipps.

In the second, however, Phipps also began to attack the hasards, as well as well as scoring many placements off the tambour, and though Van Alen led at 2—0, the next four games went to Phipps. Then they alternated in winning until Phipps took the set. The third set was the hardest fought of all, with Van Alen using every bit of his skill, and holding the game even to 4-all. He was also attacking the tambour and took the lead at 5—4, and 15-all. But Phipps then used his hardest strokes, and ran out the set without the loss of another point.

The fourth set found Phipps beginning to show signs of weakening, as he made many errors, and this enabled Van Alen to hold his own to 4-all, and then win the set on his own service with accurate drives at the tambour. But Phipps turned aggressor at the start of the final set, and after running up a lead of 3 games to 1, on his successful handling of chases, dropped the next game on Van Alen's hasard shots, but hammered his way to victory in the next two games on his service, with the aid of four placements off the tambour, and one straight, as well as net returns off service by the former titleholder.

Exhibition Baseball Results

Boston (N.) 9, Boston (A.) 1.
Chicago (N.) 11, Los Angeles (P. C. L.) 5.
Cincinnati (N.) 12, Philadelphia (N.) 9.
Philadelphia (A.) 4, St. Louis (N.) 2.
St. Louis (A.) 8, Buffalo (I. L.) 7.

Toronto Leafs Keep Battling For Hockey Title

Defeat Red Wings, 3-1, on Detroit Ice—Doraty and Kilrea Star

National Hockey League Title Playoff
(First-Place Teams)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	2	0	1	9	7	4
Toronto	1	0	2	7	9	2

(Three out of five games.)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 27—Toronto Maple Leafs stayed in the running for the National Hockey League championship here last night before an Olympia-jammed crowd of 14,150 customers. They defeated Detroit Red Wings, 3 to 1.

Hec Kilrea, speedy right winger of the Leafs, decided the contest with a goal late in the third period at a time when Detroit was battling desperately with a five-forward attack.

It was a spectacular game from the start to finish. Leafs took the lead with a goal in the first period. Each club scored once in the second. Kilrea completed the scoring of the torrid contest. The first three goals of the evening came with players in the penalty box. The summary:

Toronto		Detroit
Boll, Jackson, Cotton, lw		rw, Wiseman, Aurie, Carson
Thoms, Primeau, Blair, c		c, Pettinger, Weiland, Goodfellow
Doraty, Kilrea, Conacher, Sands, rw		lw, Starr, Sorrell, Lewis, Emms
Horner, Day, ld		rd, Williams, Graham
Clancy, Levinsky, rd		ld, Buswell, Young
Hainsworth, g		g, Cude

Score—Toronto 3, Detroit 1. Goals—Doraty 2, Kilrea for Toronto; Lewis for Detroit. Assists — Primeau 2, Cotton, Thoms for Toronto; Goodfellow, Sorrell for Detroit. Officials—A. G. Smith and J. A. Cleghorn. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Rome Motor Sales Takes Third Place

American Bowling Congress Leaders

Individual

Jerry Vidro, Grand Rapids	721
Glenn Evans, Canton	705
Gregg Griffo, Syracuse	702
Riley Gamboe, Bloomington, Ill	692
Ralph Marshall, Richmond, Ind	688

Doubles

Lee Foster-Lou Dumar, Highland Park, Mich.	1303
A. D. Priebe-J. J. Schwartz, St. Paul	1277
Ray Ziegler-Eddie Henermann, St. Louis	1275
Vic Giromini-Frank Livignale, Syracuse	1257
Joseph Jerman-Joseph Molika, Cleveland	1249

All Events

Fred Weber, Milwaukee	1954
John, White, Sioux City, Iowa	1926
Riley Gamboe, Bloomington	1918
Frank Wright, Chicago	1878
Walter Nirison, Chicago	1863

Five-Man Event

Employers' Mutual, Milwaukee	3032
Husting Printing, Milwaukee	2946
Rome Motor Sales, Chicago	2943
Speer's, Racine, Wis.	2926
Bunde Upmeyers, Milwaukee	2918

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., March 27—Rome Motor Sales rolled into third place in the five-man event of the American Bowling Congress tourney here last night with a total of 2943. A poor opening game, a habit with most of the teams entered in the national pin classic each year, prevented the Chicago lineup from taking the lead. Starting with a mediocre 861 count, the Windy City five followed with a 959 count and then chalked up the high-team game of the tournament, 1123.

Louis Redman, veteran ABC campaigner, crashed through with a sizzling 278 count in helping to place the Rome lineup among the top-notchers. Peter Butler, who won the doubles title at Chicago in 1929, paired with Walter Klecz, backed up Redman with a 257 count. Arthur Butler hit 205, Johnny Small 212 and Herb Gumz 171. Their game is the third highest in ABC history.

Ralph Marshall, Richmond, Ind., rolled into fifth place in the singles class with a 688 total and Walter Nirison, Chicago, rolled 1863 for fifth berth in the all-events.

Intercollegiate Fencing Attracts Twelve Colleges

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27—The fortieth annual intercollegiate fencing championships will bring the college fencing to its conclusion next Friday and Saturday, at the Hotel Commodore, to which it returns after a visit to Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia, last year.

Twelve universities have entered, and will be represented in team and individual foils, épée and saber championships, with the best point score in the three team events winning the three-weapon team championship. There will be no qualifying bouts, as in previous years.

New York to Defend

New York University, which won the foils, saber and three-weapon team championships at Philadelphia last year, will defend its titles, and Charles Abushevitz, Yale, saber individual champion, is also eligible.

United States Naval Academy, which won the épée team championship last year, will have a veteran organization, with experienced fencers in both foils and saber teams, and a strong épée team also. They have been undefeated this season in dual competition, scoring a 10-to-7 victory over New York University, as well as victories over Yale, Columbia and Princeton.

The three-weapon team championship was instituted in 1923, with United States Military Academy winning four championships, Yale six, including one clean sweep, and United States Naval Academy two. New York University won its first last year.

Hanway in Charge

The complete list of entries includes College of the City of New York, Columbia, Cornell, Hamilton, Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, New York University, Pennsylvania, Princeton, United States Military Academy, United States Naval Academy and Yale.

John Howard Hanway, secretary of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association, will be in charge of the arrangements.

The preliminary individual competition for the Clemens Medals, now restricted to college freshmen, under the auspices of the association, but with professional judges, under the terms of the competition, was fenced off on Saturday at the New York A. C., and was won by Norman Lewis, N. Y. U., with Hugo Castello, son of the N. Y. U. coach, Julio Castello, and also a Hall of Fame freshman, winning the silver medal, while the bronze medal went to J. H. Mitchell, Yale. Fourteen contestants appeared, from City College, Columbia, Cornell, N. Y. U. and Yale.

Fort William Advances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., March 27—Fort William advanced to the final round of the Canadian senior amateur hockey competition when it shut out Kimberley, 5 to 0, in the second game of the semi-final series last night. Having played a 3-to-3 tie in the initial fixture, Fort William took the round, 8 to 3. Throughout the game Fort William displayed an edge. In the first period Hogarth scored, in the second Hacquoil tallied twice and in the third, goals by O'Leary and Hogarth brought the winners' total to five. Fort William will oppose the survivor of the Hamilton-Moncton series for the Dominion title.

Yale Ruggers in Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 27 (AP)—The Yale University Rugby team, captained by Henry L. Bogert 3d of New York, arrived yesterday in the S. S. Monarch of Bermuda and immediately went into practice in preparation for four matches. The Americans' first opponents will be the Bermuda Rugby Club on Wednesday. Other matches will be played against the Manchester Regiment, an all-Navy team and an all-Bermuda aggregation.

English Team for Continent

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — England's national Association football team will play two matches on the Continent in May, at the close of the present season here. One will be against Hungary at Budapest and the other against Czechoslovakia at Prague. It is possible that an Italian team may come to London for a match against England next December.

Hoppe Defeats Japanese Star In First Game

Kinrey Matsuyama Loses in World's 18.2 Balkline Billiard Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 27—W. F. Hoppe of New York City, many times former champion, won the first test of the world's title tournament at 18.2 balkline billiards here last night. He defeated Kinrey Matsuyama, the Japanese invader, 400 to 167 in 11 innings. Thus was opened the first title meet held at this style of billiards in five years. It was announced the champion, Jacob Schaefer Jr., of San Francisco, finally declined to enroll and make it a six-sided contest.

After a long absence from the game, Hoppe displayed a mastery of the nursing strategy and the masse which was amazing even to his veteran admirers. Yet for all the evidence of well-preserved skill, Hoppe strangely missed some apparently easy shots.

Matsuyama, little more than chin high to the table and looking like a Lilliputian when he stretched his arm to chalk his cue, showed cleverness in manipulating the ivories; however, he was a trifle diffident and never seemed to get going good.

Hoppe started in a manner to embarrass the Japanese, running 95 after Matsuyama failed to count on the spot shot. Hoppe got at least two every time he stepped to the table, and in the fifth effort clicked off 114 before sitting down. This left the invader far behind, 266 to 47.

The Japanese improved on subsequent opportunities, running off his high effort of 57 in the ninth as Hoppe was taking his time going out after another high run of 77 in the seventh. Hoppe's 95 in the first inning was cut to 94 when he missed both balls on the ninety-sixth effort. The score by innings:

W. F. Hoppe—95P 54 2 2 114 24 77 7 2 19 5—401. Innings—11. P—One off for penalty.

Kinrey Matsuyama—0 9 38 0 0 0 39 0 57 0 24—167. Innings—11.

Mrs. Lamme And Nightingale Defeat Fox-Rawlins Team

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27—Mrs. Ary J. Lamme and Donald J. Nightingale, the second seeded pair in the metropolitan mixed doubles squash racquets championship, made their delayed début yesterday, at the Heights Casino, and scored an impressive victory over Cathleen Fox and Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., the former national champion. Mrs. Lamme was especially good, standing up to the crafty play of the former titleholder, and scoring on her service also. The score: 15—5, 15—7, 15—9.

The hardest-fought match of the day brought Mr. and Mrs. Francis Plimpton against Ruth Anderson and Donald Prince, and resulted in a victory for the former pair by the margin of a single point, after Miss Anderson and Prince had tied the score at 14-all and led at 2—1 in the extra points. The score was 15—8, 7—15, 13—15, 15—13, 17—16. The summary:

Metropolitan Mixed Doubles Squash Racquets Championship—First Round

Mrs. Francis Plimpton, Heights Casino, and Mr. Plimpton, Racquet and Tennis Club, defeated Ruth Anderson and Donald Prince, Short Hills Club, 15—8, 7—15, 13—15, 15—13, 17—16.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Apawamis Club, and D. J. Nightingale, University Club, defeated Cathleen Fox, Junior League, and H. N. Rawlins Jr., Racquet and Tennis Club, 15—9, 15—7.

Anna L. Strauss, Cosmopolitan Club, and J. K. Weeks Princeton Club, won from Mrs. Jay Madden and F. B. Alexander Jr., Round Hill Club, by default.

Mrs. R. C. Williams and W. W. Holden, Heights Casino, defeated Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, Junior League, and W. A. W. Stewart Jr., Racquet and Tennis Club, 18—15, 15—4, 15—12.

Canadians Willing to Play

MONTREAL, March 27 (AP)—Frank Greenleaf, president of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, today said that both Fort William Blue Shirts and Moncton Hawks, probable Allan Cup finalists, had expressed their willingness to play a series against the United States amateur titleholders, the White Stars of Detroit. The Allan Cup competition corresponds to the United States title play and the winner is recognized as the Canadian amateur champion. A series for the championship of North America had been proposed for Toronto. It will be a best two of three matches, the dates having been set for April 6, 7 and either 9 or 11, if a third game is necessary.

Dawson Turns In a 68

PINEHURST, N. C., March 27 (AP)—Johnny Dawson stole the honors from the professionals as the field for the North and South open tournament tuned up yesterday for the first 18-hole round. Playing an exhibition match with Bobby Jones, Horton Smith and Ed Dudley, the Chicago amateur not only turned in the low ball for the quartet, a 68, but holed his tee shot for an ace on the seventh as a gallery of 500 looked on. Every member of the foursome except Dudley, who had a 74, was under par 71 for the round. Although he still had trouble with his putting, Jones bagged a 70. On the first hole he missed a one-foot putt.

Mixed Doubles in Ping-Pong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 26—Mixed doubles and veterans' singles have been added to the program of the annual national championship tournament of the American Ping-Pong Association, to be held here April 6, 7 and 8, it is announced. This is the first time such competition has been scheduled in the national tourney. Women players in shorts, much like the women's new tennis costumes, will be another innovation at this tourney, it is stated.

Chicago Post to Wilson

CHICAGO, March 27 (AP)—Kenneth (Tug) Wilson, director of athletics at Northwestern University, will be appointed director of the physical training and athletic departments of the Chicago public schools, the Board of Education announced. He will retain his position at Northwestern.

Chicago Golfer Medalist

MIAMI, Fla., March 27 (AP)—S. C. Anderson of Chicago posted a 78 at the Miami Country Club yesterday to win the qualifying medal in the second annual Florida year-round golf club championship. Other qualifying scores included: C. E. Warner of Bridgeport, Conn., 91, and Bradbury Barnes of Providence, R. I., 94.

Braves Like St. Petersburg

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 27 (AP)—The Boston Braves of the National League will return to St. Petersburg for the 1935 spring training season, it was announced recently by Judge Emil E. Fuchs, owner of the club. The Braves have trained here since 1922.

Stella Walsh Given Grand Sport Prize

By the Associated Press

Warsaw, Poland, March 27

FOR the second successive year Stanislawa Walasiewicz (Stella Walsh) has been awarded the Grand Honorary Sport Prize as Poland's outstanding athlete of 1933.

Miss Walsh was credited with five new world records during the year and won numerous international competitions.

Sailors Go Down Fighting at Rugby

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"Sailors don't care." The essential truth of this old catch-phrase was demonstrated anew recently in the annual Rugby football match between the Royal Navy and the Army. This match, always one of the season's classics, resulted in a victory for the soldiers by 16 points to 8, but it is remembered chiefly for a good rally by the sailors when they were 11 points to the bad.

The Army had made some experiments behind the scrum, and the judgment of the selectors was abundantly justified, for the reformed military rear divisions blended well. The forwards held their own with the opposing eight and managed to obtain a fair share of the ball in the set scrums. The superiority of the backs then asserted itself. At half time the score was 8 points to 0.

Did the Navy lose heart? Not on your life. The jolly Jack Tars pitched into those red jerseys with pulse-stirring abandon and bore down repeatedly onto the Army's line. J. W. Forrest, a forward who has played some grand games for England in the recent past, kicked a very fine penalty goal, and then the sailors scored a try absolutely according to the book. The ball went like lightning from hand to hand, and there was a man spare to finish the movement with a wholehearted dash for the line. The kick at goal resultant upon this fine effort was from a difficult angle, but Forrest judged his shot to a nicety and the ball went twirling over the crossbar.

Now there was a difference of only 3 points between the scores and a quarter of an hour to play. Wild excitement. Almost immediately the Navy was heading for another score and would undoubtedly have had it but for a fumbled pass in the very shadow of the Army goal posts. The soldiers dribbled clear, and counter-attacked. They were repulsed, but they came again. And again. And at last C. C. McCreight, the elusive fly-half, zigzagged his way through the sailors' defenses and touched down. A successful kick put the issue of the match beyond doubt. For the Army it was a splendid win, and for the Navy a glorious defeat.

Roberts Wins Junior Squash

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The junior professional championship of England at the newly popular game of squash racquets has been won by A. C. Roberts, from the Palace Hotel at Torquay. He had to concede one hand and two aces to L. W. R. Keeble (International Sportsmen's Club) in the final of the competition, and he found this task well within his compass. The score: 9—5, 9—0, 9—5. Once Roberts found his touch, about halfway through the first game, the result of the encounter was almost a foregone conclusion. Keeble made many difficult returns from deep in the back-wall corners, but he had neither the courtcraft nor the stroke delicacy of his opponent.

Just a Bicycle

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—From Paris comes news of something new in bicycles, seen recently at the Velodrome d'Hiver, the famous Parisian indoor race track. The pedals are located where the handlebars would be found on an orthodox model, and the rider, reposing horizontally on his back with his head and shoulders suspended over the center of the rear wheel, steers with the aid of a long bar fixed to the top of the front-wheel column. A long chain connects the pedal wheel with the rear wheel and transmits the drive. Does it go? Well, it moved fast enough, ridden by F. Fauve, to beat Maurice Richard, on a normal machine, in a special race over 20 laps.

Moncton Hawks Lead, 2-0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 27—Moncton Hawks completed another step in their efforts to defend the Canadian senior amateur hockey championship when they defeated Hamilton Tigers, champions of the Ontario Hockey Association, here last night, 2 to 0. This was the first of a two-game series with goals to count on the round. The winner of the series will oppose Fort William for the title. After two goalless periods, James, on a pass from Miller, and Webster, with an assist from McManus, gave Moncton its two-goal margin for the second fixture

Combs, P. M. C. Poloist, Tops College List

Rated at Six Goals, Two More Than Others in Indoor Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27—Clarence Combs Jr. of Pennsylvania Military College is now the top ranking player of the intercollegiate group in indoor polo, as the result of the deliberations of the special handicap committee. He is rated at six goals, two more than any of the others listed. With two others on the team rated at three each, his team becomes the highest rated, with a total of 12 goals.

Lowell S. Dillingham, Harvard, and William Davey, Princeton, are raised to four, but Davey may not be used in the Princeton lineup, so Harvard is in second place, with nine goals, and Yale third with eight. Princeton is rated at eight also, if Davey plays, but will drop below West Point, rated at six, if a substitute goes in for Davey.

The highest increase goes to Robert E. L. Wilson 3d, Yale, who is moved from 0 to 3. The complete list of changes is as follows:

Harvard	From	To
L. S. Dillingham	2	4
E. H. Gerry	1	2
Yale		
William Rand	0	2
H. C. Royal	0	1
Jay Secor	2	3
Norman Snow	1	2
R. E. L. Wilson 3d	0	3
Princeton		
William Davey	3	4
Anderson O. Fowler	Added	1
F. W. Bogart	Added	0
West Point		
J. K. Brown Jr.	1	2
C. E. Combs	0	1
J. M. Cummins	1	3
Pennsylvania Military College		
Clarence Combs Jr	5	6
Joseph Poor	2	3
Jack Young	2	3

The probable lineup and handicaps of the teams follow: Yale—Rand 2, Wilson 3, Secor 3; Harvard—E. H. Gerry 2, Dillingham 2, T. L. Davis 3; Princeton—William Sullivan 2, Fowler 1, W. F. Thomas 1; West Point—J. F. Franklin 1, J. M. Cummings 3, J. K. Brown Jr. 2; P. M. C.—Poor 3, Combs 6, Young 3.

The draw for the intercollegiates follows: Harvard vs. Yale at Squadron C, Brooklyn, March 31; Princeton vs. Pennsylvania Military College at Squadron A, March 31; West Point vs. winner Harvard-Yale, April 5 at Squadron A, Final Round at Squadron A, April 7.

World Marks Fall In Speed Skating

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Cables from Norway reveal the fact that world speed skating records for women have been undergoing amendment here recently. At the Frogner Stadium, after the world figure skating championships for women had been decided, new "bests" were put up for 500, 1000 and 1500 meters. The times and names of the successful record breakers are 50.3s. by Synnore Lie, Norway; 1m. 45.7s. by Verne Lesche, Finland, and 2m. 40s. by Ella Berntsen, Norway, respectively.

At Oslo, too, Bernt Evenson recently established himself as the fastest mover on skates at the present time. He won the world speed championship with a total of 220.418 points against M. Vacenius' 222.145 and Ivar Ballangrud's 224.560. Vacenius is a Finn and Ballangrud a Norwegian.

The European speed championship for this season has gone to Norway. M. Staksrud was successful in this competition at Hamar, Norway, which was rendered specially noteworthy by Max H. Stepl's time of 8m. 18.9s. in the 5000 meters race. The Austrian's return in this event constitutes a new world record.

Australians Sail for England

FREE MANTLE, Australia, March 27 (AP)—Bent on regaining the "Ashes," Australia's test match cricket team today sailed for England by way of India to meet an English team in a test series next summer. Capt. W. M. Woodfull and Don Bradman, Australia's premier batsmen, headed the 16-man team, which includes eight veterans of other Test series and eight recruits. England won the "Ashes" from Australia in a series in Australia during the 1932-33 season.

Irwin M. Howe Passes On

CHICAGO, March 27 (AP)—Irwin M. Howe, dean of the baseball figure men and official statistician of the American League, passed on last night. Howe designed the official score blank now in use throughout the major and most minor leagues. For many years he was secretary of the Chicago chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association of America.

Sporting Around the Hub

BEHIND the five-hit pitching of Fred Frankhouse, the Braves opened their five-game spring series with the Red Sox yesterday at St. Petersburg in an auspicious manner with a 9-to-1 victory. It was all clear sailing for the Tribe after their four-run first inning, a rally which was the result of wildness on the part of George "Rube" Walberg, Red Sox left-hander. Bill Urbanski and Buck Jordan each made three hits for the Braves, the former getting a single, double and triple, and the latter two singles and a triple. The brightest spot in the Tribal victory, however, was the pitching of Fred Frankhouse, who went eight innings in midseason form, and served notice that he is ready to open the National League campaign right now.

♪ ♪ ♪

You may not believe it after following the box scores of the Braves' exhibition games; but the club is very much in need of an experienced second baseman if Bill McKechnie's club expects to aim at the senior circuit pennant this season. Maranville has played great ball in the South and is apparently as durable as ever; but we doubt if he can stand the pace when the hot weather settles down and the doubleheaders begin to pile up. Dick Gyselman is an up-and-coming young infielder; but he is not yet a reliable replacement at second base.

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In sharp contrast is the Red Sox second-base situation. Max Bishop has lost none of his snap around the middle bag and is the same "hawk eye" up at the plate. He probably gets on base as many times as any other man in the major leagues.

♪ ♪ ♪

When the Original Celtics of New York, world champions at basketball, step on the court at the Boston Arena on Thursday night, April 5, to battle the brilliant Renaissance five, Negro champions, they will have in the lineup the greatest Jewish cage player in the country and probably the entire world. His name is Davie Banks. Basketball experts acclaim Banks as great a player as Nat Holman, also a former star with the Celtics, who is now basketball coach at City College in New York. Local fans have seen Holman at his best, and if Banks can be rated on a par with him, then there is no doubt that he is some player. The Jewish sensation is small in stature; but once he bends his knees to shoot you can chalk up two points for his club.

♪ ♪ ♪

Charles F. "Red" Kennedy '36 has been chosen captain of the 1935 M. I. T. basketball team, it was announced yesterday. His home is in Rochester, N. Y. Kennedy is a guard on the quintet and still has two years of varsity play.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Renaissance team holds the distinction of being one of the very few teams that has beaten the Celtics more than once. Tickets for this April 5 game are now on sale at the Arena box office and all the leading sporting goods stores. The advance sale has been as large as for any of the previous Celtic games in the Hub and all indications point to a record-breaking crowd turning out for this game.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bill Haines, Tech rowing coach, now has 10 shells on the Charles River as the result of two more boats taking the water yesterday. The Tech armada, which is working out daily, includes the following boats: First varsity, junior varsity, third varsity, fourth varsity, 150-pounders, sophomore heavies and four freshman crews.

♪ ♪ ♪

Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., son of the President, is considered the leading candidate for the stroke position on the Harvard freshman crew. Yesterday, seven first-year eights took their first workout on the river under the supervision of Coach Bert Haines.

♪ ♪ ♪

Varsity and freshman track candidates at Harvard reported yesterday afternoon to Coaches Eddie Farrell and Jaacko Mikkola for their initial practice of the spring season. The squad included about 90 men, 50 of them varsity performers.

Mrs. Moody Plans May Practice

PASADENA, Calif., March 27 (AP)—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., former women's singles tennis champion, expects to play in practice matches about May 1, Roscoe W. Maples of San Frnacisco, retiring president of the California Tennis Association, said this week. "Then the net critics will get a chance to see what chances she has of returning to competition this year," he said.

Vines Defeats Tilden

SCRANTON, Penna., March 27 (AP)—A crowd of 3000 persons watched Ellsworth Vines defeat Big Bill Tilden, 4—6, 8—6, 6—3, in an exhibition tennis match last night. In another singles encounter, Keith Gledhill easily disposed of Alfred Chapin, 6—0, 6—1.

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Relief Officials Deny FERA Holds Any Local Issues

Program Set Up, They Say, by Washington, Not in Boston Office

Relief officials at FERA headquarters today took sharp issue with local critics, charging that the present FERA system would make self-respecting individuals declare themselves paupers in order to receive help.

FERA help, it is pointed out at relief headquarters, is for the needy. Setting up actual need as the basis for welfare aid and as the governing factor in FERA work was the program set up by Washington.

Because of this, it was said, the attempt at controversy by local politicians is in effect a questioning of the Administration program. There is no local issue involved, FERA officials here say, for the state directors are but carrying out the orders that come to them from the Administration. As far as actual relief work is concerned local boards are responsible.

Commenting on the actual handling of needy cases, Mr. Roy M. Cushman, in charge of FERA relief work, said that the important thing is to have local administrators in charge who can handle each case with intelligence, sympathy and skill.

Given these three factors, he said, it would be difficult for anyone to find fault with the machinery of welfare work.

Seven Votes Counted Among Six Aldermen Of Everett's Board

Seven votes where only six should be!

Members of the Everett Board of Aldermen scratch their heads. Mr. George W. Fitzgerald, president of the board, counts noses again. No—there are only six. In fact there can't be more than six . . . only six were elected. Yet there are seven votes.

Well—try it again. Another ballot and the right number of votes turns up. It's a tie, so Mr. Paolo Stancato is not appointed constable. Must have been a misunderstanding that first time.

A vote on Mr. Thomas J. Devir, also seeking the office of constable. What—seven votes again! Somebody's joking, maybe. Another ballot. Mr. Devir is confirmed, 6 to 0.

But of course the aldermen had a shock when they gathered for the session last night. Pay checks handed to them as they came in lacked 30 per cent of the total they should have read. Loss of 30 per cent of one's pay might make one absent-minded when one starts to cast ballots.

The city auditor explained the deficit, though. It seems the aldermen were two months behind on their 10 per cent welfare contributions. The auditor just decided to take it all out at once.

Only Two Opponents At Welfare Hearing

Opposition fireworks expected to be set off at the State House against Mayor Mansfield's petition for reorganization of the Boston public welfare department failed to explode today.

Only two opponents appeared at the hearing before the legislative committee on cities. They were Mrs. Margaret J. Gookin, member of the board of overseers of the department of public welfare, and Mrs. Emma Murray Schmid, Boston commercial worker.

Mrs. Gookin declared that in 1933 the department adopted the Fox plan of reorganization. Thus she felt no new action should be taken this year until this plan was given a chance to operate. Mrs. Schmid says she did not see how welfare department expenses could be reduced by putting into office a paid commissioner and two deputies. She declared she was in sympathy with the Mayor's economy program but did not believe the proposed reorganization plan would be effective.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Troubled Waters

Back from a Florida respite tonight Governor Ely will sail into less tranquil waters than those around Miami.

The Legislature is just getting under full sail. Whereas the Governor has signed only about 30 measures, mostly of lesser account, the legislative mill has been grinding its grist steadily. Many bills are out of committee and in their third reading, committee hearings on the more essential measures are nearing a close and the real legislative troublemakers, such as the sales tax, the police unification bill and the like will soon preëmpt the spotlight.

* * *

Gill Decision Coming

About the first decision confronting the Governor will be that of the future of Mr. Howard B. Gill, deposed superintendent of Norfolk Prison Colony. The Governor has undoubtedly interlarded his vacation reading with the report of Mr. Raymond S. Wilkin, counsel for Mr. Gill. Consequently he will probably be prepared after a conference with Mr. Dillon, Commissioner of Correction, to make a speedy decision.

* * *

This writer recalls with some amusement one incident connected with the hearing of Mr. Gill. He was accosted by a certain supporter of Mr. Gill, who had worked himself into a patriotic fever over the rather rowdy demonstration of a crowd in the Governor's office. From behind huge spectacles his eyes shone with lambent luster. A physique adapted more to the classroom than the fife and drum corps drew itself erect. He said, "I tell you, there was something of the Spirit of '76 in that demonstration."

* * *

A Police Council

Up Beacon Hill, the legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs will likely report to the Legislature tomorrow and recommend a police council for the metropolitan district to consist of five members.

This council would, if the committee has its way, consist of the Police Commissioner of Boston, the chief of the Metropolitan District Police, the Commissioner of Public Safety and two police officials of the rank of captain or its equivalent, to be appointed by the Governor.

The council would install uniform radio facilities, teletype systems and other methods of unifying police operations in the metropolitan district.

* * *

Francis E. Kelly of Dorchester, the youngest man ever elected to the Boston City Council, says he is being "prominently mentioned as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor" on the Democratic ticket.

Middletown Boys Start On Skating Tour of U.S.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 27 (AP)—An energetic quartet of Middletown young men left yesterday on a roller skating tour of the United States.

They plan to skate to New York City, then across the southwestern states to California, later returning to Connecticut.

Roosevelt Names Mediatory Board

(Continued from Page 1)

fair. Spokesmen for labor would be truly representative. The manifest injustices and abuses of the "closed shop" system would be abolished. Every employee would be fairly represented.

But this is not what the A. F. of L. was bargaining for. That organization has always laid claim to the right to speak for American labor as a whole regardless of the fact that its membership today only covers approximately 10 per cent of the total of industrial workers in the country. And the federation spokesmen in the recent automobile strike deliberations had every expectation that the settlement would in the end elevate their contention to the ranks of accepted fact. They renounced the prospects of immediate unionization of the automobile industry through a strike for eventual unionization through peaceful methods.

And this they expected would come about through the collective bargaining feature. As they understood it, it means that each labor group in a factory would act separately in collective bargaining for its own group. Thus in the hypothetical factory mentioned above a committee of six representing the 600 A. F. of L. union workers would bargain for those 600—and for no others. Only their members would reap the benefit of their efforts.

Foresaw Complete Control

They assume also that the company union and independent representatives would be less insistent in pressing for more labor benefits than their own representatives would be. As a result they anticipated that the nonunion workers would very shortly see that the greatest benefits were only to be achieved through union membership and would promptly sign up, thereby eventually giving the union complete control over the factory workers.

But it all becomes "a beautiful dream" and nothing more in the event that collective bargaining is to be done by a joint committee as apparently envisaged by the President and General Johnson. For a joint committee mean equal returns for all employees from the collective bargaining efforts. The nonunion workers would receive the same benefits as would the union ones, leaving, as a result, no incentive to union membership. In fact, there would be a negative incentive, since union members paying high dues would soon discover they could obtain the same benefits as company-union or independent workers without paying dues at all.

Talk of Further Strikes

So crestfallen were A. F. of L. leaders at discovering their difference in understanding about the matter that they immediately began today muttering about further strikes and declaring that the settlement in this form cannot be permanent. The federation will, obviously, not renounce without a struggle its claimed right to speak for labor and pose as labor's only friend.

But the almost sensational approval which the settlement has obtained makes it look very much as though the federation may be disappointed. In fact, some of the most far-sighted students of labor affairs here foresee the collapse of the present A. F. of L. organization and the erection out of its ashes of a truly representative national labor organization which would have the interest of all labor at heart and not just of the select "aristocracy" of labor which goes to make up the federation's membership.

Meanwhile it was expected here that a 10 per cent wage increase would shortly be announced in steel industry wages and that it would have the same settling effect on steel's labor unrest that a similar raise had in the automobile industry.

Mansfield Renews Plea For $1,000,000 Bridge

Mayor Mansfield today renewed his request to the City Council for construction of a $1,000,000 bridge at Northern Avenue. An order for building the bridge with PWA funds is now pending before the Council.

Action has been delayed because of reports that the present bridge could be repaired for $100,000. The Mayor asked the J. R. Worcester Co. to submit estimates. These revealed that repairs would cost $375,000, and prolong usefulness of the bridge 25 years. However, the Mayor believes that the investment would be more sound if the $1,000,000 bridge is built.

Chemists Learn 'Open Sesame' To Get Gold From Sea Water

American Chemical Society Hears There's Enough to Pave North America—And Extracting It Isn't Such a Wild Dream as Formerly

Copyright 1934 by the Associated Press

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 26—Discovery of a chemical formula which "ionizes" the gold and silver dissolved in sea water and promises man his first "Open Sesame" to the fabulous mineral riches of the ocean was announced to the American Chemical Society today.

There is enough liquid gold in the sea to pave North America and enough silver to roof the world, but until today scientists held it a wild dream to suppose man could ever extract it at less than prohibitive cost.

Today paying commercial extraction within 10 years was forecast by two of the best-known chemists in the United States.

The sea gold, in its new form, is actually running at the rate of about three-and-a-half pounds a day, or $1000 worth, through the waste of a unique chemical plant near Wilmington, N. C. About six pounds of silver a day goes with it; also valuable mercury, likewise "ionized."

None has been recovered, for the all-important change in the nature of the gold was an accidental or unexpected by-product of extracting bromine from sea water, which started only two months ago.

Bromine End of Story

The bromine end of the gold story was given today in a report at Vinoy Park by Dr. Willard H. Dow, who helped establish a plant to extract bromine from sea water at Wilmington.

This plant takes 15,000 pounds of bromine daily from Atlantic tide water pumped into a plant on Cape Fear. Bromine is used for anti-knock gasoline, war gas, headache medicines, a number of human diseases and for photographic film.

The newly tapped supply is apparently inexhaustible. Assays show there is about an inch of bromine per cubic mile. There is only about one-hundredth of an inch of gold per cubic mile in the Atlantic waters. Some seas are richer in gold, others less so.

In the bromine process the sea water is rendered slightly acid, with sulphuric acid. This acidity "ionizes" the gold. "Ionized" gold is ordinary gold given the property of electrical attraction. This electrical attraction means that it will stick to certain other chemical substances. The problem then is to find the cheap enough chemicals which will filter out the sticky gold.

Mr. Thomas Midgley, exhibting a motion picture of the bromine extraction, said "the chemical problem in gold recovery would be comparatively simple, the only difficulty being the handling of such vast amounts of sea water on a paying basis.

Another Beat

How chemistry is set for a new beat, a human industrial triumph in showing the way to realization of Roosevelt's plea for shorter hours and higher wages, was forecast to the society.

The prophecy was part of a report describing a rising tide of black, yellow and green bubbling and steaming "basic chemicals," raw materials of industry from food to homes and clothes, which indicated that a wave is not far off.

The report was an analysis of chemical securities made by Mr. Earl L. Smith of Webber College, Babson Park, Fla. It is part of the general program of the society, which made it public on the eve of the three-day meeting. His analysis shows chemistry with the highest average of employment of any of the nation's principal industries. Earnings of 11 outstanding chemical companies were above 5 per cent even in the worst depression year. Their prospect this year is 8 per cent.

Faith in scientific research, Mr. Smith explained, is the foundation of this success.

Shortage of Funds Called Menace To Boston's Athletics

Boston is in danger of losing all high school athletic programs, unless more money is available to supply adequate equipment for participants, Mr. Maurice J. Tobin, chairman of the Boston School Committee, said today.

Speaking before the legislative committee on cities at the State House, Mr. Tobin said that under the present arrangement only net gate receipts collected at games may be spent for athletic wearing apparel. Football players, he added, are sent into the game without the proper protection.

Mr. Tobin spoke in favor of his own petition to allow the use of part of the present physical education appropriation for buying athletic wearing apparel. A 1931 law prohibits such action at present.

Mr. Tobin was backed by Mr. Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of Boston schools, in his statements that gate receipts are hopelessly inadequate for covering the cost of proper equipment of the players. Although $8000 to $10,000 is needed annually, only $2500 was available in 1932 and $1500 in 1933, both Mr. Tobin and Mr. Campbell declared.

Boston Art Notes

Ernst Halberstadt

An exhibition which is provocative of thought, sympathy and admiration is on view at the Twentieth Century Club. It consists of drawings and oils by Mr. Ernst Halberstadt. Most of the pictures, we are told, were made in connection with an investigation of the housing problem in Boston. The tenements naturally are subject for illustration and target for criticism. Mr. Halberstadt undertook his task with more balance and greater detachment than is customary in pictures which are intended to stress a point, or drive home some propaganda.

The artist has gone into the thickly populated sections, and has shown the dense dwelling and the want of what, in our present estimates, we should call a proper standard of living. He shows the rooftops, the stairways, the basements. He portrays the long, narrow streets and alley ways which make small allowance for sunshine and fresh air.

Mr. Halberstadt has shown the insight of the artist who, while performing a job, demonstrates his deeper sensibility and his capacity for discovering poetry in subject matter which may seem plain and depressing. Whether intentionally or unwittingly, he has evoked an atmosphere which is deeply stirring.

Mr. Halberstadt, in the receding streets and plain façades and dark red masonry hints at symbolism, suggests a hunting note. He is comparable to painters in Paris like the Behrman brothers, Utrillo and Chirico. These are vastly different one from another, but they have the common pursuit of searching for a touching atmosphere in the byways of the city. For their purpose they have lowered or raised the naturalistic color key, they have simplified, exaggerated and accented, they have even disrupted normal formations by tearing away a wall, revealing in cross section the panorama of life among the residents. Mr. Halberstadt has done the same.

A number of portrait heads drawn independently of the sociological problem—so we judge—give further evidence of an imagination of quality, originality and audacity. D. A.

'Free Ride' Costs $1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—No more free rides to the patrol station here. Hereafter, in accordance with a decree of the police commission, those who run afoul of the law must pay $1 for each patrol ride they take at the expense of the city, unless charges against them are dismissed. Drunks who are freed upon sobering up, also will pay the $1 "fare."

Haverhill Shoe Strike Remains Deadlocked As Arbitration Fails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERHILL, March 27—Attempts to settle a strike of 6000 shoe workers here came up against another stone wall last night. Shoe Manufacturers Board of Trade representatives walked out of a conference with officials of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, refusing to join in further negotiations unless the workers could propose concrete measures for arbitration.

The deadlock here strengthens the impasse reached in Washington last week where union representatives objected to intervention by the National Labor Board. This board, however, is expected to announce its decision in the case on Thursday.

Meanwhile failure to settle the dispute, now in its fourth week, may have possible unfavorable influences on other shoe and leather centers of the State, it is felt. American Federation of Labor officials continue to maintain that presentation of a unified front by the workers under one national labor organization would bring quick relief.

Narcotic Violators Face Swift Action

The former bootlegger who has gone into the narcotic business is going to find it hard sledding under the new system of prosecution.

The Department of Justice has been given sweeping authority over narcotic law violators in Massachusetts, it was learned today.

Beginning immediately, drug cases will be prosecuted in federal courts only. All narcotic-law violations pending in the state courts will be removed to the federal court at Boston as soon as possible.

A number of cases are expected to come before the grand jury this afternoon, and prosecutions are expected in a few days. The United States District Attorney, Mr. Francis J. W. Ford, has promised that any former bootlegger caught in the drug traffic will be subjected to swift action on the part of the United States officials.

Millen Lawyer Asks For Change of Venue

An attempt to have the trial of Irving and Murton Millen shifted from Norfolk County to some other adjoining district was made today by Mr. George Stanley Harvey, Millen attorney. Mr. Harvey filed with the Superior Court clerk at Dedham a plea for a change of venue, charging that inflammatory newspaper articles made a fair and impartial trial in Norfolk County impossible. The trial could be shifted to any of three adjoining counties, Plymouth, Suffolk or Middlesex, should Judge Nelson P. Brown deem it necessary.

Shortly after Mr. Harvey's motion was filed, Mr. William R. Scharton, attorney for Abraham Faber, charged jointly with the Millen brothers with the Needham Bank murders, filed a plea for postponement of the trial until some future date on which a "fair and impartial" trial could be assured. Mr. Scharton likewise referred to the prejudicing of the public through inflammatory press and radio utterances.

No Copyright for Styles

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard ruled yesterday that the design of an apparel cannot be copyrighted. He stated that while a drawing of a costume could be protected against infringement, there was nothing in the copyright law to prohibit the production of a garment resembling the design.

Customs Figures Indicate Upturn In Marts of Trade

Maynard Tells of Gain in Duties Collected of $5,750,000

A tidal wave of import business, incontrovertible proof of returning good times, is sweeping over the Port of Boston, the Collector of Customs, Mr. Joseph A. Maynard, announced today.

Since July 1, 1933, Mr. Maynard reports, custom business at Boston indicates a definite and decided trend upward in the marts of trade. Duties collected, he said, have shown an increase each month compared with the corresponding months of 1932, the total increase for the first half of the present fiscal year amounting to nearly $5,750,000.

This increase, the collector states, is due to general improvement in business, especially in textiles, raw wool, cotton, hides, skins, leather, rubber, and other raw materials.

Approximately four times the amount of wool was imported at Boston from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1933, as was imported into the district during the entire calendar year 1932.

A true reflection of the improvement in business is the fact that withdrawal from warehouse of merchandise for consumption increased by two and one-half times the amount for the corresponding period of 1932. Imports for warehouse increased fourfold during this period. A gain in the number of vessels entering the port engaged in the foreign trades is also noted.

Following are the import figures for Boston for the week ending March 24 as compared with the same period last year:

	1934	1933
Imports for consumption	$2,162,261	$1,485,523
Imports for warehouse	198,417	79,930
Withdrawals from warehouses for consumption	801,178	121,231

Snow Removal Bill Of $750,000 Arouses Boston City Council

An active day at the Boston City Hall yesterday produced the following results:

A long battle in the City Council over Mayor Mansfield's $750,000 appropriation order to cover snow removal costs since January. After sharp attacks against contractors who did the work, the City Council passed the order.

The attack leader was Councilor Henry Selvitella, who claimed favored contractors received $500,000, while the unemployed was paid only $120,000.

The council adopted an order for the Boston Finance Commission to investigate the snow removal costs.

The Council gave poor reception to the Mayor's renewed request for a new $1,000,000 bridge at Northern Avenue. The order has been pending in the Council for some time, awaiting further information from the Mayor regarding repair costs on the present structure. Mr. Mansfield said contractors estimated the repair cost at $375,000. Still dissatisfied, the Council delayed action for another week.

In the Mayor's office, the morning opened with the office force presenting a bronze desk set to him in observance of his fifty-seventh birthday anniversary. At the noon press conference the Mayor's desk was laden with flowers received from admirers. Congratulatory telegrams also cluttered the desk.

The Mayor announced appointment of Mr. Walter F. Henneberry, an attorney, as an assistant corporation counsel. The salary is $2975. Mr. Henneberry is an extra assistant, but no present aid will be discharged.

Six women laundry workers, discharged from the City Hospital, came to the Mayor's office seeking reinstatement. They declared they had been discharged while five other women with outside income remained on the pay roll. They asked that these five be replaced by five of them. The Mayor will investigate.

Six employees were discharged at the Long Island Hospital, making a total of 19.

Pick Clocks for Looms Urged in Textile Mills

Labor and capital walked arm and arm along the same road at the State House today, but not for long. Although capital agreed to the desirability of "pick clocks" to determine the length of a "weaver's cut on looms," it abandoned companionship with labor over financing installation of these textile mill units.

Mr. B. Loring Young, representing capital before the committee on labor and industries, said the $1,750,000 necessary to install the equipment on the looms in this State was more than capital could bear at present. Mr. Frank L. Carpenter, representing the Cotton Manufacturers Association, agreed that the clocks were more efficient, and said that mills were installing them as rapidly as finances permit. However, he said, if forced to put these clocks into universal operation by a certain date, many mills will have to close down.

China Looks Askance At U. S.-Japan Amity Notes

SHANGHAI, March 27 (AP)—The China Institute of International Relations sees a threat to "the traditional Chinese-American friendship" in the recent exchange of good-will notes between the United States and Japan.

This was the position the institute, comprised of government officials and professors, took in a telegram addressed to President Roosevelt today. By the exchange, it was charged, the United States gave tacit consent "to Japanese violation of the Nine-Power and Kellogg Pacts and the Japanese invasion of northeastern Jehol."

Hit-Run Horse Sought By Cambridge Police

Steam rollers in the way mean nothing to some horses. No more than horses in the way would mean to some steam rollers. Anyway, one indifferent horse, drawing a wagon in which were two men, equally indifferent, collided with a steam roller on Hews Street in Cambridge last night.

And not content with manhandling the roller, the men got down from their seats and assaulted the caretaker. Then the men, the wagon, and the horse raced triumphantly off down the street.

The caretaker complained and Cambridge police today are looking for a hit-and-run horse. They will be careful, however, not to offer themselves or even their cruising cars as impediments to the progress of the four-legged gladiator should they meet up with it.

State Movie Censor Sought

Establishment of a state moving-picture censorship board to bar pictures injurious to public morals was advocated today by Representatives William C. Dolan and Thomas Dorgan of Boston, before the Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs. Mr. Edward L. Logan, Boston attorney representing the Allied Theaters of Massachusetts, declared sufficient supervision is already in operation.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5243, New York City.

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DISCOUNTS up to 50% on NEW SIMMONS (overstock) Mattresses, coil and box springs, studio beds; French and colonial beds, all sizes; also the finest collection of FURNITURE from wealthy homes and bankrupt stocks at very low prices. LLOYD'S Auction Rooms, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

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CANTOR BROS. — Fine Furs — Trimmings, collars, capes, muffs; reasonably priced. 165 Tremont St., Boston. 3rd floor. LIBerty 2724.

HELP WANTED—MEN

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General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERT watchmaker for Honolulu; permanent position open for thoroughly proficient man able to repair small wrist watches; prefer European who can meet customers; excellent opportunity for right man. Write KOHOLM JEWELRY CO., 117 S. King St., Honolulu, Hawaii.

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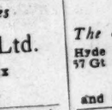

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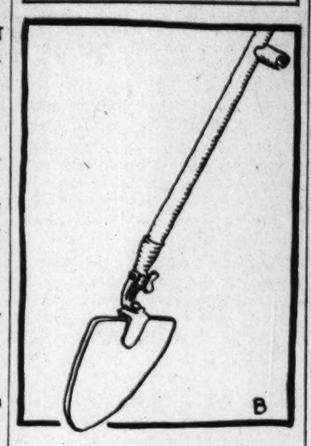
Daily Features

With the Inventors



Three-in-One Tool

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS almost the time of year to be starting our gardens again, so we should be particularly interested in an ingenious compound tool that has been designed by H. A. Garrett of Xenia, Ohio (U. S. Patent No. 1945430). It is an excellent spade on occasion; but merely by the adjustment of a lever near the base, it may become a hoe or a weeder. A handy summer-time tool to have around, especially if your toolshed is just a corner of an already crowded garage!

In Lighter Vein

Agreeable

The barber was dark and swarthy, and his eyes were black and sparkling. It was evident that he was descended from Latin stock. "What do you think of the Italian situation?" he inquired of the customer. "What is your opinion of Mussolini?"

"The same as yours," replied the man in the chair.

"But how do you know my opinion?" inquired the startled barber.

"I don't," admitted the man, "but you have the razor."

The Compliment

The fond mother was showing the baby to an afternoon caller. "Everybody says she looks just like me," she remarked. "Do you notice it, when our faces are side by side?"

"Indeed, I do," said the visitor, with enthusiasm. "Nothing could be plainer."

The Short of It

Customer: "Will the spaghetti I ordered be long?"

Waitress: "We never measure it, sir."—*Toronto Globe.*

Webster to the Rescue

"I'm afraid your little boy is a mammothrept," remarked a Brookline lady who was calling on another.

"Pardon me a moment, I think I smell something burning," said the hostess quickly. After hastily consulting the dictionary she returned. "As you were saying about Harold," she observed, resuming her seat, "I'm afraid you're right—he is rather a spoiled child."—*Scraps.*

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?—IX

This Department Is Devoted on Tuesdays to a Discussion of Surnames

WHAT we now call a "nickname" was originally known as an "ekename," a name that gave the extra information that would enable us to identify its owner. But though all names in one sense are nicknames, there is one large and interesting class of names that were obviously not chosen by their owners.

Nicknames are more difficult to get rid of than the mud thrown up by passing traffic, and many of the surnames that adorn our directories are but thinly disguised relics of names that were first conferred 600 or 700 years ago. As late as 1772 appeared the following entry in the Parish Register of Esher, Surrey: "Bacchus, alias Hogtub, alias Fat Jack, alias John, from Lord Clive, Claremont, buried 1772."

The medieval craftsman whose odd sense of humor found expression in the gargoyles and other grotesques that decorate old buildings also found an outlet for his wit in giving nicknames to his acquaintances. Names like *Rottenherring*, *Glutun* (Glutton), *Gidyheved* (Giddyhead), *Druncard* (Drunkard), are common in the early rolls. In the Writs of Parliament appears William *le Fat*, and the name *Fatman* appears in the History of Norfolk.

Among many remarkable entries in the Hundred Rolls are: *Norman Barefoot*, *Ironpurse*, *Go-to-bed*, *Angel-Dei*, *Barlebread*, *Niger-oculus* (Black-eye), *Bulloc* (Bullock), *Kachepeny* (Catchpenny), Richard *Curtvalur* (Curtvalour), and Alice *Catsnose*. Needless to say, several of these nicknames are now obsolete.

From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Mamma, What's a Camera?

Sunset on the Ottawa River

Heap Big Little Chief

Dinner Time

A Cupful of Snubs

Playing With a Stick

Memberships in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB are awarded as follows: (upper row, left to right)—Mrs. Lou Pattison, Camden, Ohio; Peter J. B. Brass, Montreal; Art Hellberg, McGregor, Iowa; (bottom row, left to right)—Mrs. George Estes, Boonville, Calif.; Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.; Rhoda Burstow, Vancouver, B. C.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Printshops

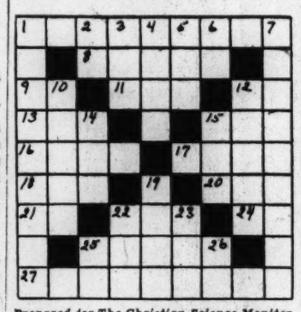
A HOME printshop can be set up in one's cellar, which will prove worth while to any young man wishing to earn a fair profit in spare time. (Enterprising home-printers have made a business of printing, thus providing full support for their families.)

A small but satisfactory second-hand printing press can be bought, together with other necessary equipment (type, ink, etc.), from some press company. In a very short time the original output can be made up and a profitable print-shop be established.

This field offers many excellent opportunities; and with careful work repeat jobs can be had indefinitely. With a small press, cards, letter-heads, tickets, invitations, bridge score-pads, and other such job work, can be done as well as with much more costly equipment.

E. B. C.

Junior Cross-Word No. 138



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—One who enters service voluntarily.
8—Foreign.
9—You and me.
11—Close.
12—Andrew Jackson was born in this state (abbr.).
13—Food fish.
15—Also.
16—Musical instrument.
17—Saucer-shaped bell.
18—Major John Andre was one.
20—Writing implement.
21—Always.
22—A song.
24—River in China flowing into China Sea.
25—Fashioned with needle and thread.
27—Wide-extending.

Down

1—Condescend.
2—Musical note.
3—Suffix forming diminutives.
4—William H. Harrison was born on this date in February, 1773.
5—Spread for drying.
6—Prefix signifying INTO.
7—To know again.
10—Smeared with soap.
12—Ninth day before the Ides in ancient Roman calendar.
14—Free from moisture.
15—Summit.
19—Plot of grass.
22—Pasture.
23—Affirmative answer.
25—Seville is in southern part of this country (abbr.).
26—Prefix signifying DOUBLE.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

LOVE is the emblem of eternity; it confounds all notion of time; effaces all memory of a beginning, all fear of an end.—MADAME DE STAEL.

Come Play

Simon Says

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY we are going to surprise Mary Ann K. and her little playmate Jo Ann. They both live in Olney, Illinois. Mary Ann is five and Jo Ann is not yet four.

Some thoughtful friend wrote and invited us to surprise these two little girls. I wonder if they can guess who it was?

Try to find Olney on your map? How far is it from Chicago or Winnetka? They are all three in Illinois, so they can't be very far from one another.

Hurry, Children! We're leaving at once. It shouldn't take very long to reach Olney.

Sometimes Auntie Vi wishes our Playship were a real ship and not just a play one, then she could just hop in at any time and go anywhere to visit boys and girls all over the world. But it probably wouldn't do at all, because how could she do her work while she was flying all over the globe. We each have our own work to do, and if we neglected it just for pleasure or left it undone, we would soon find that our pleasure was not so real as we believed because it had not been earned.

Why, we're here already!

There isn't a person in sight. We'll land and then you can all hide behind those bushes while Auntie Vi rings the bell. When Mary Ann and Jo Ann come out be ready to shout your "Surprise" greeting.

Be quiet now—here comes someone. It sounds like the girls, too. All ready now!

"Surprise, Mary Ann and Jo Ann!"

What a grand scramble! The girls must have thought it was raining boys and girls when they all came tumbling out from every spot and in such a noisy rush.

We're going to play a game that was suggested by a very thoughtful friend from Leeds, England. She said she was not a child in years but that she loved playing with the children and was enjoying "Come Play" so much.

The game is called "Simon Says." We all stand up anywhere we wish and one player is chosen to be "Simon." Whenever directions are given by Simon we are to follow them exactly—that is, if he precedes the direction with the words "Simon Says." Should he merely give the command without saying "Simon Says" first, we are to stand just as we were, paying no attention whatever to his command. He may try to confuse us by merely saying "Boys Jump" and jumping for all he is worth. Remember, though, that you are not to follow his lead unless he says "Simon Says, 'Boys jump'."

Let's play now.

Auntie Vi will be "Simon."

She begins with "Simon Says 'Horses Fly!'" and makes her hands go like wings—so everyone must do the same, even though they are sure no really sensible horse ever tried to fly! Next comes "Simon says 'All sit down'," and everyone should sit. "Stand up." Mary Ann got caught that time, and she is out of the game.

Whenever anyone obeys a direction which wasn't preceded by "Simon Says" they have to sit down until everyone has been caught off guard. The last one to sit down is "Simon" for the next game.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG

[This is the last of the "Come Play" series. Those of you who have been following it should now have games to last you for a long time to come.]

Daily Anecdote

The Bright Side

THERE were few occasions when Lincoln could not find something to laugh at. At one time he was defending a man for manslaughter. There seemed but slight chance of an acquittal, and about the best that Lincoln and his partner could hope was a disagreement of the jury.

After the jury had filed out a whisky-selling case came up before the judge, a young lawyer delivered a stirring and eloquent speech. The efforts of the youthful lawyer amused Mr. Lincoln who was anxiously awaiting the jury's decision; and he said: "I wish that fellow would stop. I am afraid our jury will agree for the sake of getting in to hear the speech."

Camera Club Comment

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"CUPFUL OF SNUBS" tells a story, is a good record, and is appealing in its make-up. The expression is pleasing and, except for the patch of highlight at the right of the cup handle, the background does not detract from the picture.

"On Ottawa River" is a subject depending for the most part on the beautiful cloud effect. This is an argument for preserving the clouds whenever possible. The composition of the picture is pleasing and the exposure ample. The silhouette of trees does not lose from lack of detail in this particular picture, since the eye is attracted to that part of the clouds directly above.

"Playing With a Stick" is a record picture, and the interest of the baby and dog in what they are doing is commendable.

"Dinner Time" is an attractive picture, tells a story well, and is of general interest. The reproduction lacks much of the detail contained in the original print.

A less spotty background would have improved "Mama, What's a Camera?" The eye is attracted to the white spots rather than to the face of the child. The pose is pleasing and idea of action well carried out.

"Little Chief" might have been improved by moving the figure to the right or the left so that it would not cut through the center of the print. Most pictures lose somewhat in newspaper reproduction and these are no exception to the rule.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

282

When the baby has finished drinking its milk from this bottle, said the salesman, it must corked and placed in a cool place where it will not be exposed to any heat

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Brevities

Indianapolis Star: Those first robins would be wise to look before they peep.

Topeka Daily Capital: Crime costs a quarter out of every dollar, and it isn't worth it.

Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

A WOMAN who wished to bring happiness to others throughout the year rather than to exchange gifts perfunctorily at stated seasons, determined to give at least one gift a month during the year and to be alert enough to give that which would bless in a practical way.

She figured that she could spend an average of fifty cents upon each gift; but she was pleased to see as the months went by that the gifts which cost little, but upon which she expended thought and love, were the ones which brought the most joy. Her ears and eyes were open to the simple wants and needs of others, and her first gift went to a person who was virtually a stranger. An elderly woman living with one of her friends expressed the wish for a pin-cushion filled with hair which would prevent her needles and pins from rusting. Having saved a bag of hair, she spared enough to make a cushion, which met a particular need.

Her next gift was a cake, baked for a relative who wished to entertain a few friends at tea, but who felt that she could not afford adequate refreshments.

Another gift was a box of clothing to a woman confined in an institution; another, a box of homemade sweets to a woman who boarded. These were followed by gifts of potted plants, flower cuttings, recipes written on cards for filing, clippings collected in loose leaf notebooks, gay pot-holders, and a number of small crocheted articles. All the recipients of the gifts expressed particular delight in the surprise of an unexpected gift. And so the year for many was kept "at the spring."

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

'I Am That I Am'

THE Hebrew words thus translated in Exodus 3:14 are *ehyeh asher ehyeh*. It is not easy to give a satisfactory rendering of the original because of the vagueness of the Hebrew tense. In short, *ehyeh* can mean, "I am" (as here), "I was being," or "I will be" (cf. Davidson: "Hebrew Syntax," p. 64).

Thus the divine name "I AM" (*ehyeh*) may well be taken as expressing God's continued existence in the past, at the present, and in the future. The most common rendering of *ehyeh* is, however, "I will be"; and it is not without significance that in this context (Ex. 3:12) we find the words, "Certainly I will be (*ehyeh*) with thee." This has led to the suggestion that we translate: "I shall be the one who will be (i. e., with thee)" (Brown, Driver, Briggs, "Hebrew Lexicon," p. 218). It may be not d that *ehyeh* ("I AM") and *Yahweh* ("Jehovah," "the LORD," "the Eternal") are supposed to come from the same root, *hawah*, "to be."

What They Say

The 60-Cent Dollar

"The 60-cent dollar will, in time, relieve the debtor and enable him to pay his debts more easily. It will also enable him to borrow for the future more easily."—*Dr. Lewis A. Maverick, University of California.*

American Opera Hopes

"There is a potential grand opera star in almost every home in America."—*Otto Kahn.*

Depression

"The depression was just a state of mind. It is over for everyone who has changed his state of mind."—*Henry Ford.*

No Hesitation

"As between profits first and humanity afterward, and humanity first and profits afterward, we have no room for hesitation."—*Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Better Than the Worst*

By CARMACK

Today I found ol' Togo digging in the vacant lot near our house—
So I picked out an interesting spot and got busy with my paws—
But try as I might I couldn't make the dirt fly half as fast as he could—
"Oh well," I said to myself, "I guess I'm just a second rate digger and I might as well admit it"
Then I happened to notice Tiddlywinks not far away—he was trying to do a little digging, too—
After watching him for a moment or two I felt much better—I decided that maybe I wasn't such a slow digger after all!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Can German Debts Be Paid?

GERMANY again confronts a transfer crisis. It again partakes of something of the old reparations controversy. For, as a result of a recent speech by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the issue is a befogging one in which inability to pay is apparently only one of the elements involved. The other is unwillingness to pay.

Germany can make out a strong case in support of the contention of inability to pay. Under the agreement reached on January 31, holders of German bonds were reaffirmed in the receipt of 30 per cent of the sums due in cash, the remainder in undervalued scrip. But since that date there has been a rapid decline in all means of payment.

Payments, of course, are possible only out of gold or foreign currencies earned in trade. Gold resources are reaching the vanishing point. Germany today has less than $100,000,000 of metal left. This is 10 per cent of the stock held by the Bank of England. It is infinitesimal when compared with the reserves of either France or the United States. Since February 1 America's *weekly* intake of gold from Europe has several times reached this figure. Plainly, Germany cannot pay in gold.

There remains the money earned in foreign trade. Foreign currencies for debt payments are obtained not simply by selling goods abroad but by selling more than are bought. In 1931 the export balance was over $1,000,000,000. In 1933 it had dropped to a quarter of that sum. But this year the *export* surplus has changed into an *import* surplus. Germany has to pay out of reserves the deficit in her trade before she can spare a pfennig for debt payments.

Under new regulations announced this weekend Germany will be rationed in the purchase of foreign commodities. This is a Spartan move. It will depress the import side of the foreign trade ledger. Will it depress it sufficiently to put it below exports? That is the question. It obviously depends upon the world's willingness to buy German goods. The world as creditor cannot get its money out of Germany if it refuses to buy from Germany. This is not simply economics; it is common sense.

If this were the only consideration, the world, faced with such an obvious inconsistency, might be expected to approach the problem with understanding and sympathy. However, the creditors are likely to hear Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, in a conference scheduled for April, ask for more concessions on the grounds that the debts are political. By this is meant that the obligations were contracted to meet Germany's reparations payments. A hint that such will be the line of approach was conveyed in Dr. Schacht's recent speech before the American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin. The Reichsbank president said that more than half of Germany's private debt must be regarded as part of the Versailles *"diktat"* and should be proportionately reduced.

The speech has caused considerable dismay among the foreign holders, chiefly Americans, of the $5,000,000 debt owed by Germany. No doubt the Germans could find ample warrant for the statement in the writings of former foreign pleaders for reparation leniency. Does that lessen the German sense of obligation to those millions of persons who bought German bonds in good faith that they constituted an unqualified pledge by the German borrowers? This pledge is not only in the bond. It has been reiterated by Dr. Schacht himself. The question should be pondered very seriously in Berlin.

When Winners Are Losers

ANOTHER Irish Sweepstakes lottery has been drawn and the newspapers have been printing the usual glowing accounts of the good fortune that has descended on the winners. But those to whom large sums have come as the result of such gambling and those who would see such lotteries in their own communities might do well to read a recent report from France showing what happened to four persons there who recently won big money prizes in lotteries.

Take the barber of Tarascon, for instance. He had always led a pleasant, simple life with his wife and children. He owned his barber shop; business was pretty good; and above all he was happy. One day he won 5,000,000 francs in the national lottery. Then his troubles began. His story was in all the papers. His picture was plastered all over the land. Relatives of whom he had never heard suddenly appeared. Friends sponged on him. Everywhere he went he was expected to pour out his easily acquired wealth. He bought automobiles and a large house mostly for the benefit of his friends. Existence became a nightmare. When interviewed recently the poor fellow said he wished he could once more find the peace and contentment he enjoyed before his "good fortune" came to him.

Then there was the coal merchant of Avignon. He, too, won 5,000,000 francs. Until that day he had never known how many friends he had. Many of them stopped working when they found out how rich their neighbor had become. Everywhere he went people demanded food and drink at his expense. Everyone seemed to be exploiting him. After two weeks he couldn't stand it any longer. He began to avoid his old haunts and was seldom seen in public. But when he did appear people shouted "Miser" after him in the streets. Now the coal merchant is leaving his home town forever, making a secret flight to an address where he hopes no one will ever have heard of him.

Then there was the miller of Sagne Valley. He, too, won 5,000,000 francs. The other day he admitted that since he became wealthy neither he nor his wife were so happy as they used to be. Every day beggars call on him or mail begging letters. Every week come threats of kidnaping and violence. All he now asks is to be left alone.

Then take the case of the baker of Cavaillon. He, too, won first prize in the national lottery. The family were simple folk and had no wish to make a splurge now that wealth had been thrust on them. But their friends and relatives insisted on showing them how to spend their money. After three weeks they were compelled to flee and remain in hiding.

These are only four stories of "lucky prize winners," but there are many more to be told. It is just seven years since the national lottery in France became legal, and now it is reported that the Government is considering its complete suppression in view of the disastrous effect it has had on so many people. *Verbum sap.*

A Pink Plot Pinked

WASHINGTON'S latest *opéra bouffe* seems strangely miscast. Perhaps the fault is in the libretto; the hair-raising plot for a "brain-trust" revolution is too fantastic by half. The horrific scheme described before a congressional committee on Friday makes too many demands on the imagination. No wonder the players do not fit the rôles. President Roosevelt makes a singularly poor Kerensky. And as heralds, warning of radicalism, a couple of "die-hard" conservatives would look more natural than Mr. Rand, arch-inflationist, and Mr. Wirt, progressive schoolman.

And most fatal omission, the cast fails to include a Stalin or a Lenin. Even a comic opera plot for Russianizing America would seem to require a hero. Possibly as the second act of this amusing piece unfolds in the mock solemnity of a congressional investigation other necessary rôles will be added. Certain astonished professors ("those impractical dreamers") may find themselves assigned to the parts of Lenin, Stalin, Trotzky, Zinovieff, Litvinoff, et al. Possibly then some gullible Americans may mistake this comedy for tragedy. But America will be in danger from this kind of revolution only when it loses its sense of humor.

Even as entertainment this piece isn't too good. It hardly comes up to the standard set by "Of Thee I Sing" and "Let 'Em Eat Cake." Mr. Ryskind and Mr. Kaufman do this sort of thing rather better. And their comedies aren't so un-American. They don't try to imitate Russia; America is good enough for them. Moreover, they know that self-seeking politics of the good old American variety will make a dictatorship quicker than any bunch of "professorial theorists."

Really the danger is not from a "brain trust" whose chief function today is to supply nonpartisan facts and intelligent services to the Government, but from favor-bartering politicians and favor-begging special interests. If this Rand and Wirt comedy was intended to stir the fears of America, it seems to have missed fire. It comes too late. If there ever was a "brain trust," it has pretty well evaporated. The time for planners has passed; Mr. Roosevelt's need today is chiefly for administrators. It is the General Johnsons, the Peeks, the Jesse Joneses, the Ickeses, the Douglases and Morgenthaus who are in the saddle now—if anybody except F. D. R. is on horseback.

Emphatically there is need that precious heritages of American freedom shall be preserved, but the real threat to them comes far less from any coterie of presidential advisers than from the failure of the people themselves to insist that the welfare of the whole nation must be put above the special interests of any group, even their own group. There is some danger also from a failure to laugh out of court efforts—by the Government and by its opponents—to manipulate popular opinion by scares. This latest one is so far-fetched as to seem little dangerous.

Dust Storms in Court Rooms

BECAUSE of a decision rendered by majority members of the Illinois Supreme Court, a wholesale delivery of persons convicted of penal offenses has been threatened. The attorney for a defendant convicted by a trial court and sentenced to prison discovered that the number of persons summoned for grand jury service at the term at which the indictment of his client was returned exceeded the number specified by statute. The Appellate Court, satisfied that the contention was established, construed a provision generally regarded as merely directory, as in fact mandatory, and as constituting a reversible error. Only a motion for a rehearing, now pending, prevented a possible wholesale release of persons in whose behalf the same claim of technical irregularity might have been and possibly will be interposed.

In New York State, a few days ago, the attorney for a defendant convicted on a charge of kidnaping moved for the release of his client on the ground that the jurors had used a common reading or magnifying glass in deciphering and comparing the handwriting on notes alleged to have been written by the prisoner in negotiating ransom payments. The motion is based upon the assertion that the prosecuting and defense lawyers had agreed that no such device should be used by the jury. But the trial judge declares no such agreement was brought to his notice or made a part of the record.

Thoughtful and possibly outraged citizens in every community in the United States who are seeking some means by which the depredations of vicious criminals may be abated probably have been comforted and reassured by assuming that the ends of justice are reasonably served by the apprehension and conviction of the guilty. There are loopholes enough and all too many avenues of escape before trial and the pronouncing of sentence to discourage even the determined prosecutor and his crusading supporters. But now, with ingenious post-mortem appeals and motions based on what good sense and good judgment must regard as trifling and unimportant technicalities, the punishment designed to fit the crime may fail in the end.

Generally speaking, and referring specifically to the Illinois decision, it can be agreed that decisions which result in what the public regards as miscarriages of justice are rendered with reluctance. Loopholes cunningly sought out and employed by defense lawyers exist because of fundamental weaknesses in criminal codes and in rules of practice. An awakened public conscience, sooner or later, will compel the elimination of these hindering and confusing handicaps.

Ban the Machine Gun!

IF ONE could conceive of a legitimate use for a machine gun, outside of military and police work, the hesitancy with which government authorities set about their task of disarming the nation's underworld could be more readily understood. A Senate subcommittee, with the advice of Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings, is considering measures to restrict the use of these weapons. But the plans which they apparently feel represent the limit to which they dare go would do nothing more than just that—"restrict" their use. They would not forbid their use or possession.

They would tax, and require registration of, all machine guns, and would fingerprint the purchasers and repurchasers, thus tending to eliminate the profit motive and put the responsibility for possession directly upon the purchaser. Why they would not go further and decree that the mere possession of such a gun is *prima facie* evidence of illegal purposes, and thus punishable immediately, is a puzzle. Granting that someone might dig up a convincing argument justifying the possession of a machine gun by certain private citizens, would not the few private citizens coming under this classification be willing to surrender their questionable rights in the interest of public safety?

There has been no mention, however, of any possible use for these guns except in police and military work. If there were any other legitimate reason for the possession of a rapid-fire, death-dealing weapon, surely those involved, and especially the gun manufacturers, would have made it known by now.

Nothing short of strict federal laws providing not only for complete abolition of the sale of machine guns to anyone except constituted police or military authorities but sure and stringent punishment, it seems, will solve this problem.

Napoleonic Planets

The Book of the Day

By Zoilus

THE real conqueror of Napoleon was Napoleon himself. But among the secondary causes of his overthrow were, unquestionably, his marshals—perhaps the most quarrelsome, jealous, and impracticable set of men ever gathered together in what was nominally one cause. Repeatedly, when they should have been fighting the enemy, they were challenging one another to duels. In Spain, when the only hope was in combination, they wrangled and separated. Soult would give no help to Masséna in the Portuguese campaign; and when, at Fuentes d'Onoro, Masséna had Wellington in the hollow of his hand, the great chance was lost because the vain and stupid Bessières refused to come to the aid of his chief. At Auerstädt Bernadotte deliberately lingered though he knew that Davout was in the direst peril; and on one occasion St. Cyr calmly sacrificed a whole division "in order to teach its general a lesson."

Loaded With Honors

Among the 26, perhaps three were supremely able, perhaps 10 above mediocrity, and of the remainder some were absolutely stupid; indeed, Napoleon is said to have raised more than one to that height in order that all men might see how stupid they were. Ney was the bravest of the brave; but his crass behavior at Quatre-Bras ruined the Waterloo campaign. Murat was the most dashing and renowned of cavalry leaders; but his silly rising in 1815 destroyed all chance that the Allies would leave the restored Napoleon in peace.

They were loaded with riches and honors by their master: Kingdoms, princedoms, dukedoms were showered upon them; and when the tide of success turned, the majority of them betrayed him. Of all the traitors the worst was Marmont, whom he had made Duke of Ragusa, and whose treacheries made *raguser* a synonym for "to betray your friend." When Napoleon's astonishing campaign of 1814 had brought a gleam of hope, it was Marmont, his oldest and best trusted friend, who surrendered the key of the position, and shattered the whole plan of defense.

Direct and Vigorous

Few books, on such a theme, could fail to be interesting. Mr. A. G. Macdonnell ("NAPOLEON AND HIS MARSHALS," London and New York: Macmillan. 7s. 6d.; $3) has been interesting, and more. His book is simple, direct, and vigorous. He has been wise enough not to give us twenty-six biographies, and has thus avoided endless and annoying repetitions. He has preferred to follow the chronological order, and to sketch the campaigns from Castiglione and Lodi to Ligny and Waterloo; after which he tells briefly the fate of his "heroes" down to the last survivor, Marmont.

Perhaps Mr. Macdonnell's chief feat is that, almost alone among historians of the Napoleonic régime, he somehow keeps Napoleon in the background. He manages to discuss the play, not, it is true, without mentioning Hamlet, but laying the main emphasis on the Osrics and the Guildensterns. None the less, in studying the planets, we feel all the time that the sun is there.

A Farmer Speaks Out

FARMER: One who follows the occupation of farming; one who manages a farm; an agriculturist. Farmer-general: a member of a privileged class in France before the war of 1789 who farmed or leased the public revenues and were guilty of great extortion.—*Webster's Dictionary* (early edition).

IF NOAH WEBSTER were compiling a new dictionary today, what modern definition would he give the old style word "farmer"? The average reader in the city, with personal recollections of visits to the farm of Uncle Jim and Aunt Minnie, still accepts the first definition given, and is expecting to hear soon of the help promised by the New Deal.

The farmer of today, however, is as different from the farmer of fifty years ago as is black from white. In those days, the land was completely owned by the farmer after ten to twenty years of hard work, with resultant small cash profits every year. If by chance there was a year of no profit, it was easy to catch up the next year by curtailing purchases. Everyone in the family worked, from sun to sun—and then some.

In most instances, the whole community farmed in the same manner, and to the same crops, and taxes were levied in accordance with the ability to reap net profits from the fields so tilled. Every farmer had a family, and his children were educated in the public schools nearest to his home. His opinions were asked for in matters of finance, politics, religion and community life. As the children matured they found ample scope for their interests in city, town or on the farm, able to see much that escaped the eye of the city child, and strong enough to carry the burden of hard work.

* * *

Suddenly there was the call for funds to "help win the war to end war." There was the call to grow wheat, and more wheat, to feed the men who had gone to battle. Heeding the call of the Government, these real, professional farmers plowed up field after field, knowing well that the cost of growing the wheat would not be paid out of the few bushels it would produce, but also knowing that the few additional bushels would be of help to the allies, so sorely needing foods. On top of that, they allowed their sons to go, depending on their waning strength and that of the girls and women of the farms to produce this needed food.

But even that was not enough for them to do. The Government needed more money, so the professional farmers stinted on everything possible, except high-priced implements and fertilizers for growing crops, and bought Liberty bonds. Then, suddenly, there was no money. The local banks held the notes as in former years, charging six to ten per cent interest while the farmers held the Liberty bonds, getting four and a half per cent interest. Then they were compelled to sell the bonds at a loss, to finance succeeding crops, for there was no profit at the end of the year.

The bankers insisted on having their money, so the farmers appealed to Uncle Sam for relief, and the Federal Land Bank was born. In a few months, her half sister, the Joint Stock Land Bank, started functioning, and Farm Relief, so-called, had started. The old-time farmer mortgaged his place for 33 years. The $10,000 loan, representing what he had lost in a few years, to help "win the war to end war," will cost at least $21,450 before it is paid off by his grandchildren. But the farmers were patriotic, and obeyed the Government, though many were forced into bankruptcy by low valuations made by federal appraisers.

* * *

Local real estate buyers usually had a man with an income ready to purchase the farms at sacrifice sale, and holdings of several thousand acres each were soon bought by these men, who, in another fashion, helped "win the war to end war." These men paid cash for the property, and newspapers soon published long stories of how well farm taxes were being paid, and farm mortgages paid off. Sad but true! They were paid off not by the men and women who had toiled and sweated long hours to acquire a place for themselves and children, but by the men who had sold them farming implements, automobiles or motion pictures.

Corps of city men were trained to visit offices in the financial centers with lists of farm property to be foreclosed for balance due on mortgages. Land Bank bonds were selling very cheaply at this time, also, for the white collar man in the city, who had been persuaded to buy these for comfort in his old age, found himself forced to sell them at whatever price he could get. The Joint Stock Land banks were ordered to liquidate, and the resultant low prices on their bonds made good profits to those able to buy them. Two cheap commodities. Farms at half price, and Land Bank bonds at half price.

Thirty thousand millionaires were made during the war period, and many of them are now farm owners. Supersalesmen have gone to work in earnest on the men with investments on which an income tax is collected, and have sold them the idea of power farming which could do away with "the frightful waste occasioned by using man power." Power machinery has thus been transformed from war-time to peace-time projects as the caterpillar tractor is found to work as well on wheat fields as battlefields. True, these farms and ranches are operated at tremendous losses but these losses are deductible from income taxes.

* * *

The "Farmer-general," as described by Webster, seems to have come into being with the war. He bought the land cheap, and "farms it by leasing the public revenues." These are amateurs farming for sport, not living in the community, not using the public schools or country churches; not interested in the local elections. Sending alien men into the neighborhood, driving the tractors in three daily shifts of eight hours each, growing maximum crops on increased acreages, harvesting and selling them with no regard for anything else. Buying up farm after farm, to use as they see fit, regardless of the actual farmer living across the road, and heeding the advice of the Government to "cut acreage." The native farmer must cut his acreage, for he depends on a loan for crop production. But his millionaire neighbor says, "This is my land. I grow what I please." The wheat and cotton acreage has been increased by this, and the real farmer crowded out.

In 1932, with wheat selling at 28 cents a bushel and corn at 15, there was no money at the end of the year for the farmer with no other source of income. The movie-star farm owner did not notice a loss of $15 an acre on crops, but the fellow with no salary could not pay his interest and taxes. Hence many farms will be sold this year, 1934.

If the bags of wheat and the bales of cotton could be tagged "Grown for sport only" when coming from the amateur farmer, unfair competition would be checked. These things could be given to the needy and the market for the real farmer thus benefited. But to date, the fellow making the most out of farm relief is the one who has had the money to increase his acreage.

In all specific data collected by Uncle Sam, there should be a clear dividing line between corporation and millionaire farming and the farming done by the old-time farmer like Uncle Jim. If any farm relief is given, it should be given to the fellow with no other source of income. The greatest farm relief that could be given farmers is "cost plus ten per cent," with no bonus, and no cut acreage. If Mr. Roosevelt is going to dictate to the cotton farmer how much he can raise, he must first define a cotton farmer!

E. H.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Enforcing War Boycott

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor of January 25 contains an article dealing with Mr. Sisley Huddleston's proposal for joint action by the United States and Britain to boycott any nations engaging in war. The writer is in complete sympathy with that proposal, but thinks that, if any pact is made between the two countries, it is of the greatest importance that a joint commission should be appointed to think out a series of measures for making the boycott effective, and that these measures should be formally approved both by the United States Senate and by the British Parliament as soon as drawn up. Unless this is done, the pact would be a source of weakness and danger rather than of security.

To render a boycott effective is clearly not easy. In the countries fighting, prices will go high, and many Englishmen and no doubt many Americans will wish to profit. A ship may sail from Liverpool with a cargo consigned to Sydney, but, once clear, she may change her destination to one of the fighting nations.

Again, neutrals may buy from England or the United States and resell to the fighters. During the great war such action was only stopped by rationing neutral countries according to their pre-war consumption.

We must realize that there will not be lacking those who will publish in America statements that the English are not keeping to their pact, and similarly in England, with a view to producing discord.

Mr. Huddleston's proposal is both valuable and practicable, but enough has been said to show that it will call for an elaborate organization, and clearly that organization must be thought out before the emergency comes.

CLEMENT LONG.

London.

Employment for Musicians

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many professional singers and teachers, like myself, are on the unemployed list. There is some talk of a definite effort being made by the Government to provide work for professional singers, who have all through this depression given of their talents to raise money for the needy and unemployed.

Religion and music of all denominations have done much to bring our civilization to its present development. If we are to go forward we must continue this program. Today, all church and cathedral work is handicapped because of the lack of funds, due to the depression and its effect on the pocketbooks of the congregations. They have had to reduce salaries, dismiss soloists, choirs and quartets, and the minister has a hard time to keep the church open. This in turn has a depressing influence on the congregation.

Nationally and internationally, we need to develop in man those qualities that Christ and his religion stand for to eliminate the graft and politics in government. The President and his Administration are working hard to do this, especially in the distribution of the large appropriation of money to provide work for deserving unemployed, and they might do well to enlist the churches of all denominations and their well-organized intelligence to do this important work. I am confident if the Government would help the churches of all denominations to bring back their musical programs to where they were before the depression, provide evening classes in all branches of art and education, this would give employment to thousands of singers and teachers, make the churches and their congregations happier, meet the problem of enforced leisure, and have a far-reaching effect in developing the principles of Christ, bringing in a better order of things.

One of the greatest institutions in the world to help governments bring order out of chaos is the church, that teaches man successfully to apply Christ's principles and teachings to his daily life and conduct. One of the arts that knows no country, race or creed is music. Let all the churches and cathedrals throughout the land, with the help of the Government, develop their choirs and musical services, promote a national musical program for the people in community sings, develop oratorio societies and choral clubs. This program would prepare us for a great national musical competition for choirs and soloists, and later this country could invite other nations in friendly competition and exchange of choirs, soloists, conductors, orchestras, etc., on a scale never before attempted by any nation.

It is my firm conviction that a program of this kind would pave the way for a minister of music in Washington and subsidies for all outstanding musical organizations and composers, with the establishment of chairs in all our universities for outstanding creative genius in music and art, and by so doing give the artist freedom from the necessity of having to neglect his art to make a living.

WILLIAM EDWARD JOHNSON.

White Plains, N. Y.

Real Sign of Spring

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

No, the "first robin" is not a reliable sign of spring. Nor is the first skunk cabbage, or the first thunderstorm (we had our first March 5). Not even the first bluebirds may be so regarded. My bluebirds came March 6 to look over their former house with a view to re-renting. And though, after our blizzards, I was so excited at the signs of them that I immediately telephoned the news to my nearest neighbor, still I knew it was not an authentic sign of spring. It will be at least four to six weeks before the house is cleaned and redecorated to suit the bluebirds' taste; they are fussy.

No, the only real, authentic, reliable and trustworthy sign of spring is when there is borne on the air the smell—not of the shadbush—but the smell of tar. Then I know that when next I go forth on the state road I will see a sign, "Men working." And the wheels of my car will slump into a large hole made by the winter's frost, and then climb over a mound of crushed stone and tar freshly put into another hole by the "men working."

Then, and only then, do I know that spring is here.

Brewster, N. Y. HELEN FERBER.

Let Government Pay Wages

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I notice in The Christian Science Monitor of March 6 that the industrialists say they would prefer the dole, rather than the high-wage, short-hour proposition presented by the President.

If the United States Government can provide a dole, why does it not carry out its present plan of shorter hours and higher wages, and pay the industrialist the added cost of this until the purchasing power of the public enables him to carry on at a legitimate profit? In other words, why cannot the Government pay the extra wages it claims are necessary to recovery, instead of imposing upon industry a burden too great for its survival? No doubt in time the purchasing power of the people would become great enough for industry to take over the plan and function at a greater rate of profit than at any previous time.

REAY C. VAN DE VOORT.

Toronto.